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THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Visit of the Emigration Commissioners to the Ruins.

NEW HOSPITALS TO BE BUILT.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The principal event of yesterday in the Quarantine excitement was the visit of a Special Committee of the Emigration Commissioners to the scene of the late arson. We give below a full account of this visit, and of its results, which are not unimportant.

The Mayor, who accompanied the Committee, reviewed the troops now encamped on the island, and was highly gratified with their appearance.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday.

The marines, under charge of Lieut. WILSON, have been withdrawn from their guard of the Government storehouse—their services being no longer needed.

Mr. LOCKE, United States Boarding Officer at Quarantine, author of the "Moon Hoax," and who has made himself obnoxious by his persistent efforts to thwart the health authorities in the performance of their duties, has again exercised his proclivity for practical joking by refusing the use of the Government building as a wash-house for infected clothing. It will be remembered that only last week Collector SCHELL volunteered the use of the building for this very purpose, and Mr. LOCKE'S refusal is in direct violation of the written permission of his superior. When Dr. BISSELL was apprised of Mr. LOCKE'S decision, he remonstrated with him, but without altering his determination. The Hospital employes were summarily ejected, the doors locked, and a file of marines placed in guard at them. The matter will be brought to Mr. SCHELL'S notice to-day.

The Emigration Commissioners at Quarantine.

VISIT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE RUINS—PLANS FOR REMOVING THE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF QUARANTINE—SOME OF THE HOSPITALS TO BE IMMEDIATELY REBUILT—STATE OF THE RUINS, &C.

A Committee from the Commissioners of Emigration, composed of Mayor TIEMANN, Messrs CRABTREE, CURTIS and JELLINGHAUS, accompanied by Drs. MILLER and THOMPSON, Mr. CORLIES, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and other gentlemen interested in Quarantine matters, started yesterday afternoon in the steamboat *Dr. Kane*, from Castle Garden, on a visit of inspection to the scene of the late outrages at Quarantine.

The object of the Committee was to survey the walls of the burnt hospitals, and to report on the restoration of those buildings which were not utterly in ruins.

The health authorities are now in great straits to accommodate the large number of passengers which almost daily arrive from infected ports, and for whom the large Hospital, commonly designated the St. Nicholas, afforded such comfortable quarters. Since that building was destroyed, no alternative existed but to retain all passengers on board the vessels until their term of Quarantine had expired—thus exposing them to infection, and affording abundant ground for complaint on their part at the treatment to which they are necessarily subjected.

The Committee set out yesterday afternoon, fully convinced that this was an exigency which should be promptly met, and they evinced a determination to attend to it as a matter which already had been too long delayed.

On the way down the bay, a plan was exhibited which projected the building of a storehouse, with piers, &c., on the West Bank, for the purpose of discharging and warehousing all infected cargoes. The proposition was to anchor all vessels from sickly ports in the vicinity of the warehouse, where, without a tithe of the detention to which they are now subjected, they could be discharged by steam power, have their cargoes stored, undergo fumigation, and proceed to the City. It was stated it would only be necessary to use this lower Quarantine during the period when sickness is imported from West India ports—between the 1st of July and the 1st of October—and then only for sickly vessels. All vessels from Europe might come to upper Quarantine, as now.

This plan, after discussion, received the unanimous indorsement of the Committee. By its adoption every objectionable feature of the present Quarantine establishment would be obliterated. The Staten Island excuse for "burning hospitals" would then be unavailing; for it is admitted that the virus of yellow fever has never been known to spread from the hospitals. In proof of this, it was remarked that the yellow fever hospitals of Charleston and New Orleans, as well as that of Savannah, where a very rigid quarantine is enforced, were located in the very heart of the cities, and it was a well-attested medical fact, that no danger resulted from them. The merchants also, it was asserted, would look with favor upon this plan, for commerce would thereby be facilitated. Under present circumstances their ships are detained fully twice as long as they would be did such warehouse accommodations exist as the commerce of the port imperatively require.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, the steamer's course was shaped for the West Bank, that the Committee might view the locality. After steaming to the spot, which is about three miles from the Staten Island shore, it was very evident that the impression as to the feasibility of the project gained ground. The appropriation already made by the Legislature for the construction of new quarantine buildings ($100,000) was deemed a sufficient amount with which to commence the work, and the more sanguine of the party were of opinion that the buildings, if immediately commenced, might be finished by the first of next July.

After this matter had been attended to, the boat was headed round for the original point of destination, where she arrived at 3 o'cleck.

Under the direction of Mr. CORLIES, the walls of several of the buildings were surveyed. The first looked at were those of the house lately occupied by Dr. WALKER. It was decided that by taking down the front wall to the water-table, the building could be placed in its original condition; and the building in the rear of it, which was used as a storehouse, could be repaired also at very little expense, as the walls were scarcely injured.

The Committee then went to the "St. Nicholas," whose conspicuous position on the summit of the hill, surmounted by "Sailor Jack," and a row of massive, towering pillars, made it familiar to every New-York ship-master, and whose destruction makes them feel that an "ancient landmark" has disappeared. This building was found in great dilapidation. The walls above the first story gaped; the mortar, from the action of the intense heat, had lost its cohesive power; the lime had become quick, and the sand parched. It was scarcely safe to stand beneath the craggy ruins. It was decided to take down the walls to the first story, if possible, without disturbing the foundation, and rebuild in its original shape. Mr. CORLIES will present an estimate of the cost to the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting on Wednesday next.

The Small-pox Hospital was next inspected. The main walls of this establishment were found to have sustained little injury. The partition walls will have to be rebuilt. It was decided to put this building in order forthwith, and it will be used in future for the accommodation of passengers undergoing their probation. A different arrangement of the interior will be made, and the repairs are to be executed in a substantial way.

A site was selected on the north side of the inclosure, directly in the rear of the Government property, for the erection of shanties to be used for cholera patients; and another site not far distant for those suffering from small-pox. These, with Dr. WALKER'S residence, and the old Small-pox Hospital, are to be commenced forthwith.

The breaks in the wall surrounding the establishment, which were made by the rabble on the plea of affording ingress to the engines on the nights of the arson, will all be repaired without delay.

If the disposition manifested by the Committee yesterday does not flag, Quarantine will soon assume its old aspect.

The Military Encampment.

The military enjoyed another beautiful day yesterday, and the routine of the camp proceeded with more regularity, if possible, than on the previous day. The flag was run up at sunrise, and the gun fired. At 6 o'clock, Company F., Captain BUCK, was relieved by Company E., Captain WATERMAN. The following was posted on the flag-staff:

HEAD QUARTERS, GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.
CAMP WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Guard mounting at 8 o'clock, in fatigue.
Officer of the Day, Captain WATERMAN.
Officer of the Guard, Lieutenant CHAMBERLAIN.
Breakfast at 7 o'clock.
Morning parade, in fatigue, at 9 o'clock.
Dinner at 12 o'clock.
Evening parade, in full uniform, at 5 o'clock P. M.
By order, GEORGE LYON, Colonel.
O. J. WENTWORTH, Acting Adjutant.

The following-named officers were overlooked in the list previously published:

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Surgeon—Cyrus Ramsey.
Assistant Surgeon—John N. Aitkin, Jr.
Engineer—A. Winham, Jr.
Chaplain—John G. Ash.
Pay Master—W. H. Cashman.
Quarter-Master—O. F. Wentworth.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Carr
Assistant Quarter Master—Tiffany.
Guard-Sergeant—W. F. Geisse.
Ordnance-Sergeant—W. S. Silcocks.
Color Sergeant—John E Jones.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—John M. Pease.
Right General Guard—Hart.
Left General Guard—Thomas Ball.

Shortly before 5 o'clock P. M. Mayor TIEMANN, who was on a visit of inspection to Quarantine with the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared upon the ground, and the Regiment being about to engage in their evening parade, his Honor remained, and in company with Brig. General HALL and Captain SWEENEY, of the United States Army witnessed the evolutions of the troops, and made a formal review of them. At the close the regiment paid them the honor of a marching salute, the whole manœuvre being a beautiful exhibition of military skill. The Mayor complimented their appearance and movements very highly. The parade ground, though somewhat broken, and therefore unfavorable for nice military evolutions, is one of the most beautiful that could have been selected. All the troops appeared to enjoy themselves very well in their new position.

Though inclined to treat the presence of the military as a light matter, one or two incidents have occurred to impress the citizens that it is not a joke after all. Determined to test the good nature of their soldier visitors, they were, upon the first day, refused the use of the wells. Col. LYON promptly informed the proprietors that unless they removed the injunction, and the locks at the same time, that he should take possession of them by force. The sutler found no further difficulty in obtaining a supply of water for the force.

Mr. MARFLEET, who keeps a lumber yard between Stapleton and Tompkinsville, and who probably finds himself between two fires in the Quarantine contest, was applied to for a load of lumber to finish the buildings for the use of the troops. The following dialogue, substantially, passed between the dealer in pine boards and one of the Lieutenants:

LIEUTENANT—We require a cart-load of boards at the encampment. Will you send them up?

ANSWER—I cannot sell them to you.

LIEUTENANT—Then I will take them.

ANSWER—I do not dare to sell them to you; and, besides, I have no wagon to haul them.

LIEUTENANT—I will send a team from the encampment. Will you load it up?

ANSWER—I—I'll see. Will to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock do?

LIEUTENANT—No. We must have them at once, or take them ourselves. What do you say?

ANSWER—I—I—will send 'em up.

Before sunset the lumberman's team was observed, piled up with boards, on its way to the camp.

Some Staten Islanders upon the ferry boat yesterday approached General HALL, with the remark that it was very foolish for the Governor to have sent his troops to the Island—it was a farce, and they could do nothing. "But," said the General, "you may find it not so much a *farce as you suppose*. You can do nothing yourselves. You cannot sell a piece of property, and if you should sell you would have to get the signature of the military commander."

"We will sell if we choose," said the first speaker, "but we don't want to sell."

"You have no courts," said the General; "all offences must now be tried in the camp."

"But," said they, "we will all join the Democratic party and vote against you."

"Nonsense," replied General HALL, "you have got no votes."

"Yes, we have," said the irate individuals, "and we'll vote strong against Governor KING."

"He is not a candidate," was the answer.

By this time the boat had reached the dock, and the conversation was abruptly broken off.

There are three buildings going up for the use of the military. The dining-room is seventy-five by twenty-five feet; cook-house forty by thirty feet, and the store-house twenty by thirty feet. They are all boarded in, and the tables, two lengths of seventy-five feet each, are completed, with seats. A large range is about ready for the cooking off ood.

The marines yesterday left the government storehouse, under the charge of Lieutenant WILSON, and went on board the *Sabine*. The reason for this sudden withdrawal of the force was not known, but was supposed to have been ordered on account of there being no further need of their services for the protection of the government store-house. There are now but ten policemen at Quarantine, besides the harbor police, whose quarters are in the village.

Proceedings Against the Quarantine Rioters.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

Attorney-General TREMAIN goes down, to-night, to Richmond County, to inaugurate the proceedings against the Quarantine rioters.

Capt. Rich to be Tried by a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Capt. RICH, of the Marines, has been detached from the *Niagara* that the charge of violating the New-York Quarantine laws, in connection with RAY TOMPKINS, may be investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Lieut. HEYWOOD takes Capt. RICH'S place on board that vessel.

Castleton Board of Health.

DR. MUNDY DISCHARGED AND A NEW HEALTH OFFICER APPOINTED.

The Castleton Board of Health met yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, at Burns' Hotel, Mr. CHRISTOPHER in the Chair; others present, FRAZE, DEFOREST and WATSON. The Health Officer not being present with a report, the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. DE FOREST handed in a letter containing $20, from two gentlemen, to be appropriated to assist the poor families in moving out of the infected district. The thanks of the Board were voted to the donors, and Mr. DE FOREST was directed to appropriate the money in accordance to their wishes.

On motion of Mr. DEFOREST, the Board voted to dismiss Dr. E. C. MUNDY, and appointed Dr. J. N. RICHARDSON in his place, as Health officer of the town of Castleton.

The grounds of the dismissal were alleged neglect of the duties pertaining to his office. In the affirmative: FRAZE, DEFOREST and WATSON; in the negative, the Chairman, who at the same time stated that he was well aware that the Doctor had been derelict in the discharge of his duties.

"The combustion of bibulous matter" which took place a short time since upon the beach—"the carbonaceous particles" being swept into the town upon the wings of an east wind, to the danger of the inhabitants thereof—is supposed to have been one of the causes of dissatisfaction with the late Health Officer.

Mr. DE FOREST was appointed a Committee to apprise Dr. Richardson of his appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will accept it.

Our reporter was informed by Mr. DE FOREST that steps had been taken to remove all the residents from the infected district in the afternoon. The Board adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Three additional cases of yellow fever were admitted to the Hospital yesterday morning, from on ship-board. All new cases arriving are now of yellow fever.

Richard Adams Locke Admitted to Bail.

Yesterday morning, Mr RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, arrested for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, in landing Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, in a Federal barge, within the Quarantine inclosure, appeared again at the Police Court in the Park, to undergo a preliminary examination. Judge WELSH, having returned to town, presided.

Mr. SEDGWICK, the District Attorney, not being present to conduct the prosecution, the Judge decided to admit Mr. LOCKE at once to bail, in the sum of $1,000, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him by the Grand Jury. Collector SCHELL was present and became his bondsman. As counsel in Mr. LOCKE'S behalf appeared Mr. DWIGHT, of the United States District Attorney's office, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Mr. ANTHON.

Police Commissioners.

GEN. TALLMADGE TO BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday—Gen NYE in the Chair; and all the members of the Board except Mayor TIEMANN present—to resume the consideration of the charge against the General Superintendent.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby directed to draw out a charge and specifications in the matter of the complaint against F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police, and that the same be heard before the Board on Monday next, the 20th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M.

No further evidence in the case was presented. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the Committee on Discipline will report with regard to several minor complaints against policemen.

MEXICO.

Movements of Vidaurri—The Duration of the Civil War—Its Ruinous Results—Hopelessness of Peace—Necessity of Intervention—The Mexican Policy Toward the United States—What if Vidaurri Succeeds—Affairs at the Capital—The Imprisoned Capitalists—Lerdo de Tejada—The Advance of Alvarez—The Press—Brigandage—The Tehuantepec Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Aug. 29, 1858.

There is but one story to tell you: the country has at length resolved itself into the most perfect state of anarchy. The armies of the Government and those of the Federalists have made no important movements for a long time. The last we know of VIDAURRI he was preparing to quit San Luis Potosi (where he arrived on the 13th inst.) for this place. The main forces of the Government are concentrated on his line of march, under command of MIRAMON. The Government has reported several victories obtained by their Chief over the advance forces of VIDAURRI in the mountains between San Luis and Queretaro; but we know from experience that these victories are all moonshine. The reports of them are only circulated here to make bunkum for the Government—to facilitate some scheme to raise funds. The fact is, no important battle has been fought, nor none will likely be fought, until VIDAURRI arrives at Queretaro, or perhaps not until he comes near this City. His tactics are clearly to worry out the forces of the Government. On the Government side the plans are to hold out as long as possible, with the hope of some disaffection among the Federal forces, with the hope of making some compromise at the last moment, if they cannot triumph over the Federal forces by corruption.

With these plans we are doomed to a long period of endurance; yet, should VIDAURRI be entirely successful in his policy, it must be from six weeks to three months before he is in this capital. It is now over six weeks since his troops triumphantly entered San Luis Potosi. Had they then made a precipitate march upon this Capital, every one acknowledges it would have fallen without a blow into their hands. But that was not VIDAURRI'S idea: he did not wish to hazard the chance of a defeat, and has delayed. In the meantime, the Government has gathered a large force on the line, and it seems that VIDAURRI will be forced to submit to delays if he successfully concludes his march as he has begun it, and that he will at last have to fight the main battle near, or perhaps inside, the walls of this Capital. These are the probabilities; but every one who knows Mexico or has studied the history of her civil wars, must know how impossible it is to form any conjectures of how a strife like the present is finally to end.

The present civil war has been in full blast since the close of last year. It is about eight months since the war-fires, lighted by the Plan of Tacubaya, commenced fairly to burn, and, now, instead of showing signs of extinguishment, appear to be increasing their force and violence—not as against the partisans in the camps, but in their destructive effects upon the property of the country and upon the general morals of the people. Acts of rapine, that one year ago called orth the indignation of all, have become so common that wonder has ceased to be expressed when they are announced. The absolute necessity of the armies to live by plunder is acknowledged, and when they have satisfied themselves by simply taking what their wants required no special notice has been taken of their acts, but animosities have assumed such proportions that the friend of one party is invariably made the victim of the other when he falls into their hands, and is subjected to indignities or death, and his properties destroyed. So demoralized have become many bands of the rabble soldiery, that they have come to regard all property-holders as their enemies and have laid waste their haciendas, and, in some instances, have committed the most brutal outrages—as making subject to their lusts the females falling into their hands. For this reason many considerable towns in the interior have been abandoned. It is estimated that at least 200,000 persons have on this account abandoned their homes in unprotected towns and villages.

The loss to the industry and trade of the country in consequence of this state of anarchy is something fabulous. I have heard it estimated by persons well able to judge that the loss and destruction of property by the present civil war have amounted to over $100,000,000. To make up this amount I have only to point you to the desertion of some twenty or thirty towns, the seizure of goods, grains, animals, food, clothing, and the forced levies for money.

Should I attempt to calculate the prejudices to the country it would be exceedingly difficult to make a true estimate that could be credited abroad. The amount of men under arms is about 50,000. Their labor for eight months, their clothing, food, arms, conveyance, &c., could not have been paid with ready money and a well organized system of economy for less than $30,000,000, but here where two prices are paid for everything, and where everything is managed to the worst advantage, the responsibilities incurred by keeping this force in the field must cost the country, one way or another, twice or three times that amount. Add to this the loss incurred by having the labor of farms entirely taken away, the crops left to go to ruin, and the robbery of the stock from them; the closing of factories; the entire suspension of commerce; the embarrassments to mining, and the abandonment of large towns—all of these present losses, with the prejudices to those branches of industry, and you must see that many years of peace and prosperity must follow before Mexico can find herself as well off as she was at the beginning of this civil strife.

But what chances have we for peace and prosperity with the country governed entirely by its own people? Although I have great confidence that the Liberal Party will be much better than the present Clergy Party, still I have no confidence that the Liberal Party will be able to establish order throughout the country. To my mind, the thing will be impossible, for there are even in that party too many ambitious men to enable the party to unite upon a strong policy. They will disagree amongst themselves, and the Clergy party will always have enough hold upon the country, by means of their fanaticism, to keep up disorder in different parts. Disorders must follow, and many of the bands that are now professedly fighting for the Liberal Party, but really for the opportunity it gives them to plunder and steal, will join their fortunes to any movement that promises to keep up the disorder. I say then we have no chance for peace and prosperity, unless VIDAURRI, taking time by the forelock, may seek and obtain the intervention of the United States. No one can yet say if he have any idea of doing this, for he is a man who keeps his own counsel so exclusively, that I believe his most intimate friends are not yet acquainted with his plans after he shall have taken possession of this Capital. If VIDAURRI sustains the high reputation he has gained he will, immediately on his arriving here, place the police of this country in foreign hands. If he does not do this, he is doomed to pass away and become odious, like all of his predecessors who have attempted to govern their country.

There is, unquestionably, more necessity for foreign intervention in Mexico now than ever before. The present government sees this, but they so hate the progressive character of our race, that they cannot look with patience upon any interference in the affairs of Mexico upon the part of either England or the United States. Especially do they hate the United States. They therefore have been at work to bring about European intervention in Mexico. They have sent to the Emperor of the French urgent representations in favor of putting a Spanish prince on the throne of Mexico, to be maintained by French bayonets. They think by this means they might manage to keep up the supremacy of the Church of Mexico, to preserve their language, and national manners and customs. They hope, by this means, to pacify the country, and be able to pay off their debt, or at best so manage as to keep foreign creditors from continually insulting them with charges of bad faith.

The present government clearly sees that the numerous outrages against Americans on record must force the American Government soon to call Mexico to account, and they believe that with the assistance of France and Spain, they could intimidate the United States from assuming a warlike attitude towards them. These are the views of the present imbecile government of Mexico, and with the success of their plans they would hope to bully the U. S., and get off from all their liabilities for a very small consideration. But with the coming in of VIDAURRI—provided he does not ask American protection—shall we hope that he will voluntarily offer to settle up old scores with the United States, and give guarantees for the prevention of outrages against American citizens and the American flag for the future? Can we hope that he will be able to do these things if he have ever so good a disposition? For my part, I venture to say, he will not be able to do justice, or even prevent injustice, against Americans, unless he ask the protection of the United States—unless he shall place the police of the country out of the hands of his own countrymen. What then will be the course of the United States? To answer this it is necessary for us to see what has been done already.

In the first place the United States has already taken hostile grounds towards Mexico. A vessel of war has been ordered to Guaymas to take from prison there an American citizen, whom the Government of Mexico has refused to give up, and has, since the knowledge of the course adopted by the United States, again repeated its refusal to set the man at liberty.

In the second place the United States has ordered Mr. FORSYTH to retire at once *from this Republic*, previously closing his legation, and handing over the archives to Mr. BLACK, United States Consul in this city.

In the third and last (for the present) place, instructions have been received by the American Minister here, to inform the Mexican Government of the "will and determination" of the United States to exact from Mexico full apology and redress for the long catalogue of outrages against American citizens and the American flag.

The action of the United States in the first of the cases I have mentioned, will be against the liberal and federaled principled State of Sonora, having as Governor a man who has avowed his determination to hold out against central power, but who, with all his liberal ideas, cannot be regarded as a friend of the American, for it was he who decoyed poor CRABB into Sonora, and afterwards showed himself in the double character of traitor and assassin. As regards the recall of Mr. FORSYTH, it was a thing expected in the event of the United States taking any strong steps with Mexico. This act has not nor cannot have any special bearing upon the internal affairs of this country. It is a thing by itself, and if of any significance, implies that the United States has at last soberly decided to do something, and is clearing decks for action. This act, as well as the positive instructions sent to Mr. FORSYTH, to lay before the Government of Mexico the determination of his Government, are things that rest against the present Government of Mexico for the time being, but must be transferred with all force and vigor to any new Government that may fail to comply with the demands of the United States. It is clear that the Government of the United States cannot well escape carrying out her threats against Mexico, no matter what may be the appearance of our political horizon, and I cannot think Mr. BUCHANAN is capable of showing partiality to one party or the other, especially when it is known that the grievances of the United States against Mexico, are equally participated in by all the parties who have for brief periods flourished in this country, and had in their hands the power of offering petty insults to the American flag, or of perpetrating outrages upon citizens.

The conduct of Mr. FORSYTH since the receipt of his orders to quit this country has been somewhat strange. For a time he was downcast, believing that his recall was a disapproval of his conduct subsequent to his protest against the loan enforced by the decree of the 15th May. He may have been right in this, for I believe no one can justify him in not having demanded his passports after his protest was treated with such marked contempt by the Government—after his citizens had been banished the country for acting by and with his advice. Whether he was right or wrong in this opinion, he has evidently changed his mind since, for of late he has assumed an entire different character, and, according to street reports, is going to delay compliance with his orders to leave the country. It is said he does this for the purpose of waiting the advent of VIDAURRI, or in other words, a change of government, when he hopes to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, Chihuahua, &c. He has been induced to believe that he can make a treaty of this character if he will promptly recognize the next revolutionary government that may get temporary footing in this capital. What truth there may be in these reports time will have to reveal. For my own part I fear Mr. FORSYTH, in his anxiety to distinguish his mission by some act that will find favorable or unfavorable mention in history, will greatly embarrass the true policy of the United States with Mexico. His repeated failures to do anything should have been proof to him that destiny never intended him for a treaty fabricator, and it should have occurred to him that no matter what his capacities were for the higher branches of diplomacy, he was laying himself liable to great censure in thus cutting himself adrift from his own government by attempting to make a treaty after he has actually ceased to be the representative of the United States. You may judge of what chances for truth there may be in our street reports and in the fears I have expressed, when I tell you that three days ago Mr. FORSYTH had not laid before the government of Mexico the threatening despatch of his government, although he has had it three weeks. The reason for this can be found in the fact that the same identical dispatch ordered him to pack up and leave this country forthwith. He might have complied with the orders of his Government, and at the same time furnished the Mexican Government with no more knowledge than it already had, for it well knows the contents of the dispatch he is so stealthily guarding in his legation. What explanation the Ex-American Minister to Mexico will make to the Government at Washington for his stay here, I cannot say. There can be no doubt but he bitterly hates to give up the post. Had he demanded his passports at the proper time and gone home, he would have placed himself in a most favorable position with the whole American nation; he would undoubtedly have been approved by the people and the press, and his Government then could not have censured him; they would have been forced to sustain him. He could have aimed at anything, and would have stood a good chance of being the next Vice President of the United States, for there can be no doubt that the next Presidential election will turn on Mexico. Mr. FORSYTH has lost a chance that occurs to but few men, and to them but once in a life-time. He entered upon his course fair, and was started off by his friends with good prospects, but losing his groom, he tumbled like the unfortunate nag at the first hurdle. He may live long and be much favored, but he certainly can never again hope to have *such an opportunity* as he had of distinguishing himself, had he followed up his protest against the decree of the 15th of May with proper vigor.

The news of our city is dull—stupidly so. The prisons continue filled with people committed for political offences. Mr. ESCANDON was liberated some time since, after his brothers had paid the $30,000 the government had asked him to loan it. The imprisonment of Mr. ESCANDON has been a most outrageous act, for he is a man of great importance to the country. He is the only one of his countrymen who may be said to be enterprising. He spends his immense wealth with a bounteous hand, and his own single enterprise of building a railroad from this city to Vera Cruz should have spared him from the ill-timed persecution which the government has heaped upon him. It was a great mistake even for these insane people to have thrown a man like him in prison through mere caprice and in defiance of all common law and justice. Independent of himself, many thousands have been made to suffer by the tyrannic act, for so soon as he found himself deprived of his liberty he at once gave orders to close all his factories and discontinue labors on his farms. By this resolution of his 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Mr. BARRON, who was thrown in prison with him for the same offence—refusing to loan money to the government—still remains in durance. Mr. B. declares he will not submit to the outrage if they keep him there for a year. Most of the other rich persons are hidden to avoid arrest. But few have submitted to pay the loan. I regret to say that one of these men, who made his wealth by manufacturing base coin, has found an asylum in a place that should not have been so desecrated. The circumstance has created a great deal of scandal.

Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA still remains in the United States legation. He is regarded as the strong in intellectual man of the Federal Party, and it is to him they are looking to give color to the acts of the new Government, should VIDAURRI triumph. He is now actively at work, protected as he is by the American flag, aiding in the furtherance of the views of his partizans. It is said he still labors under the hallucination that his nation can be regenerated with his own people. For the present he is so convinced of this that he will favor the sale of more territory to the United States, and it is from this circumstance that I add great credit to the report regarding Mr FORSYTH'S stay here to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, &c. Of course, being under the same roof, they naturally come to harmonize in ideas, and as Mr. LERDO is intellectually a strong man, he has very likely brought Mr. FORSYTH to think with him.

We have reports here of the approach of the Pintos towards Cuernavaca. It appears certain they have crossed the Miscala in considerable numbers under young ALVAREZ, and it is reported have committed many acts of vengeance in that section of country.

Towards Vera Cruz there have been no recent movements. ECHEAGARAY remains doing nothing, and the liberals appear to be about in the same position of activity. It is clear that the force has got to come from the frontier to overthrow this Government. The Pintos from the South may help—for these people have a great horror of the Pintos, and well they may, for it will be a sad time for them if they fall into their hands. Vengeance is their object, and after all that is a nobler one than money, which rules most of Mexico's white men.

The Press of this capital remains gagged. At the present moment there are no more journals published than the subsidized tools of the Government. There are efforts now being made to bring out a new French paper, under the direction of Messrs. DE BAINS and CAZE. The first number is to appear in a few days. MORAN will not, I believe, attempt to continue the *Extraordinary* until there is some change. The present Cabinet of ZULOAGA hate him so cordially that it would be folly for him to attempt to run the gauntlet of fines that certainly would alight upon him should he attempt to conduct his paper with anything like its former style and vigor.

The roads throughout the Republic are in the hands of brigands, and robberies take place as often as travelers with anything to lose show themselves.

The church bells ring as often and as loud as formerly. If we are going to the bad, we certainly are furnished with an abundance of the offices of the Church for our journey.

The success of the Tehuantepec enterprise has given great satisfaction here. The enterprise will receive from those interested in it in Mexico the same cordial support as in times past when it was assailed by unprincipled adventurers. The completion of the entire work, according to the views of the Company, must now be carried through. Its success, no longer depending upon the caprice of Governments, is insured beyond doubt by the wealth, enterprise and known sterling business integrity of those who hold the great bulk of the stock in the Company. The enterprise by itself is the best and most certain of any now in hand in America or Europe. The immense trade of California, Australia and China must in a brief period be carried on over Tehuantepec, and this, with the development of the resources of Mexico on the line of the road, must create an entire revolution in the sleepy, out of the-world way of doing business which has prevailed from time immemorial on the Central American frontier of Mexico.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are destined to play an important part in the pacification of Mexico, and in diverting the minds of those people from rapine and war to more pleasant and profitable peace and prosperity. The line of their road will form a strong contrast to the balance of the Republic—if the country does not take up with American protection—and the seeds there planted must by degrees become scattered into posts remote from the road.

Speculations in lands must soon commence in Tehuantepec. Already I hear of several schemes to sell lands to persons immigrating to Tehuantepec. I would advise caution to every one before purchasing lands on the Isthmus. The number of conflicting titles makes it exceedingly difficult for a stranger to decide which is likely to hold the fee in the soil. For the time being squatter practice is the safest policy for immigrants.

Telegraph for Mexico—A Battle Anticipated—Guerrillas—A Revolution at the Capital Expected—No Chance for Santa Anna—Mr. Forsyth Takes His Passports—His Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The latest dates we have now from New-York by American mail conveyance are to the 15th July! By letters received by the English packet we hear that you still exist, and that you have been going crazy over the success of the great cable. That is certainly a great and a glorious achievement; but to us here in Mexico it has little consequence if you stop the magnetic fluid within your own territory and do not give us a sparkle of the new light. Think of it. An hour or more is sufficient for the people of New Orleans to obtain and read the news of London—over a distance of six thousand miles!—while here in Mexico, only a thousand miles off, we have not had a word from New-Orleans direct for seven weeks! Can there, I ask you, be any more lucid explanation of our forlorn condition? Need I tell you any more of the raven darkness which rests upon this land?

But, lest you should forget us; for fear that the people of the United States should "disremember" that there *is* such a place as Mexico, and in order that your Government may not entirely abandon its duty towards its citizens here, I will give you, in continuation, a brief *résumé* of our news, hoping that your benevolence may be moved to draw us into that great current of progress, within the influence of that indomitable energy, which has made the ocean's depth a high road for human thoughts.

Since I wrote you a few days since, our politics are without material change. All we know is, that the great armies of the two parties are approaching each other, and that a battle is expected. It is said that one battle has taken place at San Miguel Alanda, a place some leagues beyond Queretaro; that great havoc took place; that the Government lost, &c., &c.—all lies, in my opinion. The forces reported to have been in the strife were those of PEREZ GOMEZ and the van of VIDAURRI'S forces, under ZUAZUA. My reason for believing this battle moonshine is, that every day or so we have similar reports, with no truth to them. All we know is, that MIRAMON, with principal forces, is at Queretaro; and that VIDAURRI'S are somewhere on the road between San Luis Potosi and San Miguel Alanda. We do not know yet if VIDAURRI has left San Luis.

From Guadalajara we have no recent reliable advices, and it matters little, for there the country is completely abandoned to guerrilla warfare, from which it will not recover so long as there is a horse to ride or pound of corn to steal in that whole country. If one party is in the city the other party will be in the country outside. They will not fight from cowardice, and hence the end is not at hand.

In the State of Michoacan the wildest anarchy prevails. The country is overrun with small bands, who plunder right and left, without regard to party principles. About the same state of things prevails in the upper districts of Guerrero. Cuernavaca, and the *tierra caliente* thereabouts is now filled with vagabonds, who are plundering the haciendas right and left.

Towards Vera Cruz nothing appears to be doing, and it appears that the military harpies have how decided to cut off all communication between this and that port, and we shall then be completely shut off from the world.

In the Southern Central American portion of the country, the old style of fighting, when they have corn enough on hand to stand a war, prevails.

In this city we are at present occupied with reports of new political combinations. It is now said that a *pronunciamento* is to take place in a few days. This is a general talk, and I cannot believe, if there really be anything in it, but that the Government will in time bring the affair to an ignominious close. The Government must be fully aware of what is going on, for what is in everybody's mouth should come to the ears of the Government.

The Moderados are now working to bring about some motion which will throw them in power. Gen. ROBLES is their pet. He is expected here in a few days.

Amongst all the combinations I do not see a single chance for SANTA ANNA. His day is clearly over. He can not hope to come back here again on any pretext, unless he may dupe the United States once more.

Mr. FORSYTH took his passports day before yesterday. The affair has created no sensation, as all the world knew three weeks ago that he had received *positive orders* to quit the Republic. He still remains here looking on, and, for all I can see, will look on until he gets tired, and will be forced to go back home, to face the French applause his late acts will elicit from the people and the Press of his country. Mr. F has not made the hay here which any other man would. He has thrown away—literally kicked from before him—a chance of distinguishing himself which is rarely offered to political mortals.

The last interview between Mr. FORSYTH and the Minister of Relations is reported to have been polite in the extreme. Señor CASTILLO Y ZANZAS is too much of a gentleman to have shown bad taste on such a pleasant occasion for him.

Although Mr. FORSYTH'S movements are considered of little or no importance, still there is a great anxiety here to know what the United States Government is up to. The late dispatches all look warlike. It may be that trouble is ahead for us; and, if so, there will be a good party here to go in for the whole figure—neck or nothing. It is the only chance to save us from our present anarchy. Surely this fine country is of some importance as a good neighbor; then why not make us to suit you?

The condition of public security remains bad.

A new French paper appears to morrow or next day. The latter is to be edited by the Church of Mexico's politicians, Don MANUEL PEYNO, and the editor of the late *Extraordinary*, W. MORAN.

RELEASE OF MR. CUMMING.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. MOSES R. CUMMING was discharged on an order signed by Chief Justice ROBINSON, and made in consequence of the judgment of the Court of Appeal that Mr CUMMING had been illegally convicted.—*Toronto Leader.*

PARIS.

Gaming at Baden-Baden—French Watering Places—The Attractions of Paris—Mabille—How the Foreigner is Done—Napoleon at Port Louis—A Model Sentinel—The Douceur to Professor Morse—A Scandinavian Canard—The Baby Class at Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

It has got to be one of the conditions of a Summer correspondence to give the news from Baden-Baden and those other resorts to which all Paris, to use the accepted word, has fled. But we learn from Baden Baden—I am ashamed to confess thus in open day, as a fashionable man and a *chroniquer*, that I have not yet been there this season—even for one day—that the place is not so crowded with visitors as last year. The same is true, in fact, of all the Summer watering places. At Dieppe, three weeks ago, one of the bathing-house men offered to count for me every visitor then present at this famous bathing place, and he made them out sixty-eight. The gambling houses of the German resort send out, through the agency of certain bohemians of the press, who lend themselves to the operation, glittering histories of money lost by the banks, and, of course, gained by the happy public; but it is hardly probable that that part of the public who have more than twenty francs in their pockets, will be caught in so tran parent a net. In the early part of the season, at Baden-Baden, an Austrian officer, by an extraordinary run of luck, closed the bank for one day, a circumstance which has been a much talked about since as the laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph. Each time the story reappears on the surface, the sum gained by the lucky officer is augmented till it has reached the fabulous figure of four hundred thousand francs, very considerably more than the Government requires the gaming tables to place at the disposition of the public and the cards each morning. Since then we are told that the bank has been broken nine times, and that the "former" has lost, on the season, a total of three hundred thousand francs. But these are all puffs in the interest of M. BENAZET, for you have only to recollect that the Government allows the establishment of Baden-Baden fifteen per cent. against the player, to understand that with such a large per cent. in favor of the bank, it must be the gainer throughout the whole season. So you see why the bank breaks so often—in the journals.

But to re cross the frontier. If the watering-places are not crowded, what has become of "al Paris," that "all Paris" supposed to be out of town? The environs of Paris are growing more attractive every year, and it is there that the Parisians hide themselves away for two or three months each season. The Baths of Enghein aspire seriously to rival Baden-Baden, and Enghein is only twelve miles from Paris. They have now their Casino, with balls and concerts; they have

of the Emperor's captivity, also terminated her reminiscences by turning to the Empress and exclaiming: "Ah! I always said that was a young man that was going to make a figure in the world!" The Emperor has given her a pension and put her son at school.

There is a certain lithographic print in France, known to everybody, which represents a soldier on guard presenting his bayonet to NAPOLEON the First, with the expression: "You cannot pass, I tell you, even if you were the Little Corporal himself!" This soldier's name is COLLUCHE, and he yet lives. The other day, as the Emperor was returning to Paris, a company of the old soldiers of the Empire were drawn up at a station to meet him, and among these was COLLUCHE, now, and ever since the event that immortalized his name, a distinguished man among his comrades. The First Emperor, who at the time of the encounter in question was dressed in his famous gray overcoat, without decoration, laughed at the soldier's obstinacy, but decorated him on the spot by cutting a piece of ribbon from the dress of a *vivandière* who was standing near. The Emperor pinned this piece of ribbon to the soldier's coat, saying: "The Little Corporal will not pass, but he will decorate you with the Legion of Honor!" COLLUCHE was presented to NAPOLEON III. and showed the piece of ribbon given him by the Little Corporal in 1813. LOUIS NAPOLEON spoke to him kindly and placed his name on the pension list.

You have already learned that the conference, which had under consideration the recompense to be paid to Prof. MORSE for the use of his electric telegraph system, has terminated its sittings by allowing the sum (400,000 francs) which I gave you three months ago as the probable sum to be fixed upon. The meeting which determined this question was not composed of the same diplomatic agents as those who first met. At the last meeting Austria was represented by Baron D'OTTENFELS, Belgium by Baron BEYENS, Holland by M. LICHTENVELT, Russia by M. BALABINE, Sardinia by the Marquis DE VILLAMARENA, Rome by the Apostolic Nuncio, Sweden by Count DE PIPER, Tuscany by the Marquis TANAY DE NERLY, and Turkey by HARDAR EFFENDI. The money is to be paid in four installments, and the share of France is 235,000 francs, Sardinia 15,000, Rome 5 000, &c. The *Siècle*, in speaking of this action of the Conference, regrets that all the powers of Europe have not given in their adhesion to the homage thus rendered to science. Such an act of justice, says this journal, does as much honor to the nations who have participated, as to the illustrious *savant* who is the object of it. "There is, to-day, a *solidarité* between all the nations, and we love to see them reunite to recompense merit, abstraction made of all spirit of party or of nationality."

I told you some time ago of the condemnation to death of an Editor, Mr. LINDHAL, at Stockholm, for having published in his journal a grave libel against a young cantatrice of that city, Mlle. MENDELSHON. Soon afterwards the *Indépendance Belge* published a whole page, purporting to be from a College friend of the condemned Editor, detailing in the most scholarly manner the school-day life of LINDHAL, reminiscences of his character and literary efforts, and terminating with a visit to LINDHAL in prison and a description *of the manner of his release*. This latter was dramatic in the extreme, and was recopied in the journals all over Europe. It appears that a law exists in Sweden (happily for such grave condemnations) by which, if the criminal will ask the pardon of the person offended, and manifast a spirit of repentance, this person has the power to release the prisoner and free him entirely from the operation of the law. That much is true. The writer in the *Indépendance Belge* says that he spent much of the time during his visit to LINDHAL in prison in trying to persuade him to humble himself to Mlle. MENDELSHON; but, although he regretted the libel, and was willing to acknowledge its probable incorrectness, he utterly refused to ask her pardon, preferring to die first. While they were thus conversing in prison the jailors came to lead LINDHAL to execution. Before starting he placed a sealed packet in his bosom. Arrived in the yard, he was allowed to see before him the platform on which was placed a block, and beside it stood the executioner, with the axe in his hand. Soldiers were stationed around the platform, and everything arranged for the execution. The prisoner's eyes were then bandaged, and he was asked by attending officials if he still persisted in his refusal to ask the offended lady's pardon. LINDHAL persisted, and walked bravely towards the fatal scaffold. Half way up the steps he was again asked, and again refused. "Well, then," said a mild voice from behind, "I am determined you shall not die, not withstanding your obstinacy!" and a pair of fair hands commenced to undo his arms The same hands removed the bandage from his eyes, and when LINDHAL saw Mlle. MENDELSHON before him, he fell on his knees, kissed her hands, and then drew from his breast the sealed packet, which he presented her, and which contained a full confession of his offence and a demand for pardon. Well! all this beautiful history was but a *canard*, as beautiful as any written since the day of LOCKE's celebrated Moon HOAX. LINDHAL was never intimidated by a look at the block and the would-be bloody axe; the whole scene, as detailed by the *Indépendance* writer, was a pure fabrication. We have just learned, however, that LINDHAL has at last yielded to the importunities of his friends, and has asked Mlle. MENDELSHON's pardon. To perform this formality he was brought into Court, and although it is usual for the offended person to be present to confront the prisoner, Mlle. MENDELSHON declined to go, and conferred the power on her father, implicated with her in the heinous offence charged against her by LINDHAL. His excuses were heard and he was released.

All your readers who have ever visited Paris will recollect the two magnificent buildings which close in the Place de la Concorde on the side next the Madeleine. They were built by LOUIS PHILIPPE, one for the Ministry of Marine, and the other for the safe keeping of the furniture of the State, and called the *Garde-Meubles*. The first is still occupied by the Ministry of Marine, but the other is divided into four residences, that on the left being occupied by the Duchess of CRILLON, the next by M. PEAN DE SAINT GILLES, a rich notary, the next by the Marchioness DU PLESSIS BELLIERES, and the last one, that on the corner of the Rue Royale, by a millionaire, M. ARDOIN. Here you see the equality of the French noblesse, finance and the notoriat on the same line! The house belongs to these individuals, but the State sold to them only on condition that the exterior should never be changed, and that it shall always be occupied only as residences.

M. ARDOIN, however, soon grew tired of his magnificent, but too public residence, and retiring to the country let it to the well-known English Lord HOLLAND. The noble Lord refitted it to suit himself, but scarcely installed, he grew tired in turn of the too brilliant residence, and took another house in the Champs Elysées, to which he removed. Next door to the corner, in the Rue Ryoale, there is a club of aristocratic young men, which goes by the various titles of *Moutard Club*, *Baby Club*, or *Crèche*, (nursery.) This club had long desired the corner, so brilliantly situated and decorated interiorly by its late occupants. When Lord HOLLAND left, they applied and obtained it. Thereupon a suit has been commenced, which makes a good deal of talk in the aristocratic world, but you would hadly divine by whom. The Marchioness DU PLESSIS-BELLIERES, ranking a club with a restaurant, declares that M. ARDOIN has no right to let his residence to the *Crèche*. They have an equal right upon the front balcony with herself, an iron railing only separating them, and she fears the cigar smoke and the light conversation of her young neighbors. So she sues M. ARDOIN, and asks that an injunction be placed upon the removal of the Club into the *Garde-Meubles*. It is generally thought she will gain the suit.

We sometimes see, in all countries, manifestations of national *amour-propre* that go even beyond the absurd. Here is an example that will bear the palm or the next quarter of a century: A well-known French writer, whose name I will not mention for the sake of the really beautiful things he often writes, was lately traveling, and in his travels fell upon Dieppe. In this ancient town, he gravely and seriously informs his readers, he performed a pilgrimage to the house in which M. MILLAUD *conceived* and studied out the great plan for the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, now confided to the direction of M. BELLY! M. MILLAUD can count on that man for his first stockholder. MALAKOFF.

The Heir Presumptive of the Count de Chambord.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ROYSTON, Herts, England, Saturday, August 28, 1858.

In speaking of the "Pretenders," you mention the Count of PARIS as presumptive heir of the Count of CHAMBORD; but the *Herald of History* must not ignore the fact that the *de jure* presumptive heir of the Count of CHAMBORD is the eldest son of the late Don CARLOS, (*alias* CHARLES V.,) of Spain. Every living Prince of the Bourbon branch, existing in Spain, Naples and Lucca, has a right to the throne of France before any scion of the Orleans branch—the youngest of all the branches of the Bourbon family. PHILIP V. of Spain, is said to have renounced, on the part of his descendants, all claim of succession to the throne of France; but such renunciation on his part can have no effect; whence could he derive power to bind his *successors*?

Your bodient servant.

HENRY CLINTON, Colonel.

LONDON.

Upshot of the Paris Conferences—The Chinese Treaties—Secret History of the Antwerp Fortification Project—The Lander Libel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

The Paris Conferences at length are over, and the fate of the Danubian Principalities is no longer unknown. The incorporate union they desired has not been vouchsafed to them. A rosette in common at the top of their respective standards, and a uniform tariff of customs duties are about the only items of political identity which the diplomatic Areopagus has judged it meet to recognise. A majority of the Great Powers were throughout in favor of complete fusion, but Turkey and Austria were always against it; and Great Britain, having at first sided with the majority, came eventually round to take part with the minority; and to prevent the renewal of the European quarrel of 1854, a nominal compromise was agreed to. Each Province is to have an elective chamber, by whom the Hospodar is to be nominated, subject to the confirmation of the Sultan. But unless I am much misinformed, the suffrage is fixed at such a point as will inevitably render the new representative body an object of popular jealousy rather than of confidence or trust. The semi official Russian journal, *Le Nord*, published at Brussels, relates a curious conversation as having taken place at the last meeting of the Conference, with reference to this subject, Lord COWLEY, on the part of his Government, abruptly expressed his regret that the reasons he used against the proposed union of Walachia and Moldavia, should have been inserted in the protocols, and proposed that each Plenipotentiary present should pledge his word that if omitted by general consent, he would never disclose them. M. KISSELIEF, on the part of Russia, at once declined to give the pledge. England was a Parliamentary Government, and made publicity her boast. Why she should desire secrecy in such a matter, regarding her proposed motives and convictions, it was not for him to say. But Russia, which had adhered consistent y to the more popular policy towards Roumauns, had no motive for affecting mystery; on the contrary, his imperial master wished that the part he had taken should be thoroughly appreciated and known. The Paris papers try to prove that in surrendering his own views respecting the future constitution of the Principalities, LOUIS NAPOLEON has not substantially falsified any hope he authorized his Envoys to hold out to them; and the Government journals here, as also the *Times*, *Morning Post* and *Globe*, who advocated the Austrian scheme when first adopted by Lords CLARENDON and PALMERSTON, approve, of course, the decision that has been arrived at. It remains to be seen how the new institutions will work; and how long the people of the countries in question will be satisfied with the measures of freedom conceded to them.

Intelligence has reached us this week of the conclusion of treaties by the Emperor of China with the various Governments of the Outer Barbarians, and the opening of trade to the merchants of the four Christian nations which had recent cause of complaint at his Celestial Majesty's hands. The details are as yet unknown to us; but mention is made of a considerable indemnity exacted by Lord ELGIN on the part of Great Britain for losses and privations incurred during the last year and a half. About the wisest thing Lord DERBY could now do would be to recall Sir JOHN BOWRING, now that his supercession cannot be misrepresented as a concession to the Chinese; for certainly the continued presence at Hong Kong, Canton or Shanghae, of so vain and indiscreet an Envoy, would be ill calculated to cement the amity of East and West. Exaggerrated expectations are held forth by many, of the commercial benefits likely to flow from what is absurdly termed this new outlet for the manufactures of Christendom, and especially of Lancashire and Yorkshire. There cannot be a greater delusion. When the right to trade with the Four Ports was conceded by treaty in 1842, similar anticipations were encouraged; and I well remember a speech made at one of the Mansion House dinners in that year, by Lord PALMERSTON, wherein he congratulated the industrial community upon the bright and boundless field of remunerative enterprise then opened to them. Fifteen years have rolled away since then; and a comparison of the exports does not confirm the high hopes then held forth. In 1834, the value of British exports to China was £842,852. In 1835, it amounted to £1,774,708. In 1836, it was £1,326,388, being on an average upwards of a million sterling per annum. In 1853, the value had, indeed, risen to £1,749,597; but, in 1854, it was not more than £1,000,716; while in 1855 it did not exceed £1,122,241, being an average of less than £1,300,000 a year, or an increase of but a quarter of a million. How insignificant these totals look when we remember that they scarcely equal those of our export trade to Holland.

And this be it remembered is the result of our experience during a period of uninterrupted peace, and throughout which the import duties paid on European goods have not exceeded ten per cent. It has been frequently alleged that although the import charges were not heavy, those leviable on internal transit amounted practically to a prohibition. But the narratives of those who have penetrated into the interior recently do not make good these allegations. The truth seems to be that the Chinese are emphatically a self-providing people, full of invention, skill and thrift, and that the pressure of population is so great amongst them, that the cost of production is kept too low for distant manufacturers to compete with advantage. The main articles of international barter are opium and tea, and as the consumption of both is decidedly on the increase, we may count upon a gradual augmentation of trade in these, and as an incidental consequence in a variety of fancy wares. Beyond this I own I think with those who say that increase of mercantile relations there will in all likelihood be none, for many years to come.

Your readers will probably have noticed some weeks ago the announcement that a project of law for the better fortification of Antwerp was reported by a considerable majority in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. Its rejection was insured by the concurrence of men the most opposed in general politics; and many persons were led to conjecture that the event was caused by one of those sudden and temporary combinations of party whereby an administration that has survived its popularity is sometimes overthrown. It was but a few days ago that I learnt from an old and intimate friend who holds distinguished office under the Belgian Government the true history of the affair, and it is not a little curious. Far from procuring the fall of the Ministry by whom the rejected bill was brought forward, it has manifestly tended rather to strengthen them by allaying party feeling for the time being, and proving that the sense of the community in general can find genuine and effectual expression when there is need of it, without disturbance to the composition of the execution. The truth is simply this;—the people wished that Antwerp or Ostend, or some other seaport town, should be made strong enough to resist an invading army, and to afford a place of shelter to the authorities of the State until succor from Germany or from England could arrive. The old fortresses on the frontiers of Normandy, Valenciennes, Tournay, La Queille, Mons, and the rest of the historic chain with which WILLIAM OF ORANGE, MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON tried successively to curb the aggressive ambition of France, were manifestly grown worse than useless. Modern improvements in locomotion and gunnery had rendered all their elaborate masonry and re-entrant angles of scarp and fosse palpably ineffectual. A French *corps d'armée* might, by means of railways and electric telegraphs, be collected in the space of a few hours, and thrown beyond the range of their unavailing bastions into the very heart of Belgium, whose troops, however brave, would be wholly unable to arrest the progress of such an enemy through a fenceless and level country. So evident, indeed, had the inutility of the border fortresses become that steps had been taken for dismantling some of them; and in a short time every trace of the frowning ramparts and of the yawning ditches that cost confederate dynasties so much pains, and allied nations so much treasure to create, would utterly disappear. To meet this novel state of national denudation, the Belgians could only look to their seaboard towns for temporary refuge in case of need. One or more of these, lying as they all do almost within sight of England, might, if fortified in the modern fashion, adequately garrisoned by native troops, and, with the sea behind them, they could never be exposed to the horrors or privations of close siege. The onerous cost of the contemplated works all classes were willing to bear, and, had a well-digested plan been proposed to the legislature, it would, unquestionably, have been adopted. Instead of this, a meanly-conceived project for partially repairing the old fortifications of Antwerp was forced upon the Cabinet by the obstinacy of the King. In vain the inhabitants of that ancient and populous city remonstrated against the injustice of sentencing their civic energy and fecundity to perpetual imprisonment within the space already over-built upon and overcrowded with population. In vain the Ministry argued in Council, that in a work of national interest and moment, petty economy was neither wise or commendable. LEOPOLD had got what the French call an *idée fixe* upon the subject, and could not be moved. M. ROGIER and his colleagues had then to choose between throwing up the reins of Government and suffering a reactionary Cabinet, like the one they had displaced, to supercede them in the direction of affairs, or to assume the unwelcome responsibility of a measure they felt to be unpopular and knew to be incomplete. They preferred the latter, and public opinion, appreciating their motives, ratified their choice. The bad bill was stigmatized, not as that of the Cabinet, but as it really was, that of the King; and a majority of the Chamber, consisting of men of all shades of party, rejected it without hesitation. His Belgian Majesty thus received a significant rebuke for his imprudent deviation from the recognized line of constitutional duty. I was by such errors that his father-in-law LOUIS PHILIPPE lost his crown. Hitherto King LEOPOLD has shown more circumspection. But it is not to be forgotten that by this contest between the Executive and the Legislature, a whole year in the work of national defence has been lost, and that the country may be surprised by war before a spade is set in the formation of the much-disputed *enceinte* of Antwerp.

An action for libel was tried this week at Bristol which possesses a painful interest for the world of letters in consequence of the well known character of the defendant, and the apparent wantonness and groundlessness of the imputations cast by him upon a lady of his acquaintance. The name of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has for half a century been cherished by all true friends of free and vigorous thought; and even by those who disrelish his theoretical sentiments, the idiomatic force and beauty of his style has long been prized. A certain waywardness there has ever been indeed observable in all his writings; and in his zeal for the revival of racy and nervous simplicity, he has often incurred the charge of coarseness. A wide degree of license has, however, readily been accorded to one gifted with so many excellent qualities of intellect and heart. His friends and admirers are innumerable; and until the recent trial there were few of them who would not cheerfully have gone surety for his generosity and justice. Sad has been their disappointment at finding him unable to set up any sufficient or even intelligible defence when charged with defaming in verses, published with his name, a woman of blameless life and hitherto unquestioned reputation. The lady is the wife of a clergyman residing at Bath. LANDOR had been intimate with the family; and a disagreement had arisen between them regarding a young lady whose charms appear to have possessed a potency of attraction for the octogenarian poet. Offended at her removal from the neighborhood, and ascribing it to the advice of Mrs. YESCOMBE, he indulged his spleen in a series of metrical lampoons, wherein he did not scruple to accuse her of larceny, perjury and various other misdemeanors. His counsel could devise no better excuse in palliation of his fault than that of approaching dotage. The Jury were not to be beguiled by this pretence; and they awarded by their verdict £1,000 damages to the plaintiff. Mr. LANDOR, being unable to pay this sum, has already gone abroad.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The attention of the undersigned has been called to a long communication in your paper of the 7th inst,, signed G. D. P. An editorial in the same paper informs your readers, in commendatory terms, that the article was written by Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS. Such notice, on your part, not only justifies, but demands a reply and denial, which no mere statement of Mr. PHELPS could have called forth from the undersigned. And even now, when the cause of truth and justice is to be vindicated, it is difficult to find words fitly to express the mingled feelings of surprise, indignation and pity expressed by the reiteration of Mr. PHELPS' old charges of falsehood, conspiracy and fraud.

The undersigned propose only to assure you, Sir, that after a careful examination of the gross charges and imputations preferred by Mr. PHELPS, against the officers and managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and after a patient hearing of all Mr. PHELPS had to say on the subject, there seemed, to the Committee, no foundation for such charges and reflections. But, on the contrary, it was apparent that Mr. PHELPS had misstated facts in many instances, and it really seemed as if he were incapable, from a strange perversion of mind, of perceiving the line which separates truth from falsehood. The *proofs* of these conclusions may be seen at the office of the Company by any one, and you, Mr. Editor, are specially invited to examine them.

Mr. PHELPS appeals to the stockholders of the Company, and constitutes himself their special guardian. The following preamble and resolution, passed by acclamation at a full meeting of the stockholders, held on the 29th day of June last, after the publication of his charges against the Managers, his reply to the Committee's report, and other communications from him to the stockholders, would seem to indicate the unfavorable impression he has thus far made on their minds.

They read as follows:

"After some personal remarks by the late President, Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, the following preamble and resolution were moved by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN and passed *unanimously* by the meeting:

"*Whereas*, Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS has repeatedly interrupted and embarrassed Stockholders' meetings by personal issues; and, *whereas*, his hostile relations to the present management of the Company are now perfectly understood; and, *whereas*, in the judgment of this meeting he is not sustained or justified by any single Stockholder of the Company; *therefore*,

"*Resolved*, That we will not listen, in future, to his abusive and personal remarks; and that it shall be the duty of the Chairman of any future meeting at which he shall attempt to repeat them, to declare him out of order."

The foregoing needs no comment, and with this brief statement of facts, the understgned, a Committee selected in part by Mr. PHELPS himself, take final leave of him and the subject; not in anger, certainly, but with wonder and regret, that one who has occupied so respectable a position in this community, and a Professor of Religion, too, should so far forget what is due to truth, to a proper self-respect, and to the rights of others.

As Mr. PHELPS stands condemned unanimously by the Board of Managers, a majority of whom he declares free from censure—condemned unanimously by the stockholders, whose sympathy he has sought—condemned unanimously by the Investigating Committee, a portion of whom he chose, the undersigned can well afford to leave him to pursue his own course without any further notice.

C. R. ROBERT.
JAMES BROWN.
WM. S. WETMORE.
GEO. N. MILLER.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1858.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total
Ashes, bbls.....	71	19	—	90
Flour, bbls.....	21,878	3,021	4,840	29,739
Corn Meal, bbls..	395	—	—	395
Wheat, bushels...	28,724	1,260	—	29,984
Corn, bushels....	121,029	—	—	121,029
Rye, bushels.....	1,433	—	—	1,433
Oats, bushels.....	41,584	1,502	—	43,086
Malt, bushels.....	5,000	1,250	—	6,250
Provisions, pkgs.	575	608	29	1,212
Whisky, bbls.....	891	218	30	1,139

ASHES—Are in limited request, at $6 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been good since our last, and the free purchases have reduced the available supplies and assortments here. There has not been much inquiry for shipment. Prices rule very firm, and holders of heavy goods, which are in light stock, are claiming rather higher rates. HOWES, HYATT & Co., in their circular, remark that, "The Boot and Shoe trade never was larger in this City than this year, from several causes. The first is that New-York in the Boot and Shoe trade, like every other domestic trade, is becoming more and more the centre, and the yellow fever in New-Orleans and Charleston compels many buyers to come to this market that would have otherwise went there. Some of the Charleston houses have sent their drummers here, with samples of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, to sell their customers here. How they will succeed can well be imagined by business men, and we hope other cities will not follow in their footsteps, as it may prove injurious to the trade." In Boston, trade presents no really new feature. Southern buyers have been purchasing there freely, and Western dealers moderately, at uniform prices. The Boston *Shipping List* says: "In the manufacturing districts there is less activity. The low prices at which goods are selling, and the high price of all kinds of stock, having a tendency to check all active movements on the part of manufacturers, whose business for some time past has fallen much short of expectation, the bulk of the goods sell at rather discouraging prices. There are indications, however, the past week, that the extreme prices for Hides and Leather have been reached. At present the manufacturing business may be considered in rather an unsettled state. The West purchasing less than was anticipated, gives us a larger supply at this season than we expected to hold, and, in consequence, prices, owing to the competition among the trade, have ruled comparatively low during the season, while the tendency of stock of all kinds has been upward. Some change must, therefore, soon take place. Either goods must advance or the price of stock come down, so as to leave manufacturers a fair margin." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases.....	5,809	7,789
Since Jan. 1.....	154,333	181,892
Total.....	160,142	189,679

COFFEE—The demand is moderate and prices are maintained: sales 300 bags Java at 15c.; 100 bags Rio at 10¾c.; 460 bags St. Domingo at 9 5-16c. @9¾c., and 46 bags Triage Laguayra at 8⅝c. ℔ lb., usual terms. The receipts during the week ending this evening include 6,000 bags Santos. Stock of Rio in first hands, this evening, about 25,000 bags. We have been favored with a copy of a dispatch from Rotter dam to Southampton, Sept. 1, received by the *Vanderbilt*, from which we learn that the Dutch Government sales of Java were passing off spiritedly—good ordinary qualities bringing 32c., Dutch currency, ℔ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were received 5,440 bags Rio; sold 4,600 bags Rio at 10c. @12c ℔ lb.; stock there on Saturday, 21,600 bags Rio and 1,000 bags other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been made to-day of 1,500 bales at full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary.....	11	11	11	11
Middling.....	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
Fair.....	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very heavy to-day, for State and Western Flour, influenced by large arrivals, and only moderately active inquiry. Prices favor buyers strongly; sales 11,500 bbls. with n our reduced range.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.....	$3 50	@$4 40
Standard Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 40	@ 5 50
Superfine Western.....	4 90	@ 5 05
Fancy Ohio.....	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	5 20	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio.....	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee.....	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee.....	5 85	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri....	5 75	@ 8 50

Canadian is more freely offered and is depressed; sales 400 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra. ℔ bbl. Southern is dull and unsettled; sales 1,100 bbls., at $4 40@$5 30 for rejected brands; $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 30 @$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70@ $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in slack demand at prices below the views of holders. Hence the inactivity in the market. Sales 22,500 bushels, including prime white Canada, at $1 35; fair to good white Western, at $1 26@$1 23; Chicago Spring, (on Saturday evening,) at 95c.; fair white Southern, at $1 35; Amber do., $1 25; and red do., at $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is freely offered at easier prices, hence buyers purchase more liberally. Sales 62,500 bushels, at 65½c. @67c. for unsound mixed Western, with some imported at 65c.; 68c.@72c. for ordinary to good sound do.; 75c. for mixed Southern; 80c.@82c. for white do.; and 93c @94c. for prime yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels, at 75c. ℔ bushel. Sales of Barley were reported within a range of from 65c @80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed: Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 43c @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@ 43c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales, at 50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Holders ask full prices, but the demand is restricted.

IRON—Is in moderate request at steady rates.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices New-Orleans, 50c @52c.; Porto Rico, 33c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been made of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 48c., cash, ℔ gallon; 1,300 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 72 ℔ 310 lbs.; 180 bbls. No. 1 Resin at $3, and 1,200 bbls. White and Pale Resin at $4 50@$5 75 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed at 75c @76c., and for Lard at 90c @95c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are essentially changed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and lower; sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 25@$17 40 for Mess, and $15@$15 40 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 8¾c @8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. @6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in good demand and firm; 900 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11¾c.@11¾c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales 260 bbls, in lots, at $13 25@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c. @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4½c.@7½c. for ordinary to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 700 tcs, mainly for export, at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—400 bags were sold in Boston at full prices.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2, cash, ℔ bushel; and in Philadelphia, on Saturday, 250 bushels Clover Seed at $5 50@$5 75; 500 bushels prime Timothy at $2 06¼@$2 12½; 400 bushels Orchard Grass Seed, to leave the market, on private terms; and small lots of domestic Flax Seed at $1 69 ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGGING—900 bales Bagging were sold in Boston at 15c @16c. ℔ yard.

SPICES—Sales 75 bags Pepper at 9¾c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of only 110 hhds. Cuba, at 7⅜c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1 250 bbls, in lots, at 24½c., cash, ℔ gallon

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 900 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 6d.; and 100 tons Lard and Bacon, at 12s. 6d @15s. For London, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. For Glasgow, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For other ports, no very important movements.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America · Mlle. Wellis, Lizst Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c ,&c

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.

CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, manufacturers of the American Improved Piano Forte, have on hand a fine assortment of their pianos, for sale wholesale and retail, at prices cheaper than ever for cash, at their Piano Forte manufactory, No. 637, near Bleecker-st., and also at their warerooms, No. 469 Broadway. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent. If you want a piano, call at either of the above places, and you are sure to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A RICHLY CARVED CASE, CARVED legs, all round corners, Jacob Chickering Piano at a great bargain. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons. Improved New York Pianos, Pianos and Melodeons of all styles to rent at low rates. A. M. KANOUSE No. 435 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second hand pianos for $60. $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 343 Bleecker st., offer a large and elegant assortment, with all modern improvements, at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior second-hand Pianos low for cash.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAgonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 4 round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS PIANOS OF VARIous styles to let or sold on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d av., corner of 21st-st., New York. by J. M. PELTON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.—AT AUCtion, an Andalusian Jack, 13¾ hands high imported last Fall from Malaga, Spain. This magnificent animal will be exhibited at the Springfield Fair, Hampton Park, on the 14th, 15th 16th and 17th of Sept., and sold to the highest bidder on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. The attention of breeders is particularly called to this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity of getting a splendid large Jack at a low figure, of the best mule-getting breed.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new rockaway buggies, with shifting tops and without tops, new; 2 good second-hand rockaways; 3 light road wagons second-hand; 1 good second hand 2-seat, roomy, calash-top wagon, built by J. Sweneerton, New-York, will be sold at a bargain; 1 second-hand chaise; 1 sulky, good, at ISAAC POST'S Carriage Repository, No. 7 Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR VERY CLOSE MATCHED bay carriage horses, 15½ hands, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, 7 and 8 years old, and excellent travelers. Apply at No. 113 9th-st. Can be seen at stable No. 191 Mercer st.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT FAMILY Carriage, extension top, for one or two horses. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at TAYLOR'S Stable, No. 275 Spring-st., near Hudson.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE,
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE INDE and ECOSE. CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ. DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LIN

AMUSEMENTS

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
Broadway.
DEBUT OF MADAME CO' FON.
Mr. BURTON begs leave to announce that he has engaged
Mr STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including
Madame COLSON
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor AMODIO,
Signor BARILI and
Mons. JUNCA,
(The great basso, his first appearance in New York.)
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 14,
will be performed Donizetti's opera in three acts,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO,
(The Child of the Regiment.)
Marie, La Figlia del Reggimento.....Madame Colson
Tonio, Montanero Swizzero.....Signor La ocetta
Sulpizio Sargente.....Signor Ettore Barili
La Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio.....Signora Morra
Orsenal, Maggiordomo della Marchesa....Signor Corradi
Un Caporale.....Signor Klebe
Dames, Peasants, Parsane, Solda, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor.....M E MOLLENHAUER
Places may now be secured at the Box office.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle $1; Amphitheatre 50 cents.
TO MORROW (Wednesday)—Mr J. B. ROBERTS, the American tragedian will make his first appearance in New York since his recent triumphant success at the Theatre Royal, Drury lane. The comedy of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—Sir Giles Overreach Mr. J B ROBERTS
THURSDAY—The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will appear
FREE LIST SUSPENDED—PRESS EXCEPTED.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT DRAMATIC REVIVAL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1858,
Will be presented Sheridan's great comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
sustained by the FINEST CAST since the DAYS of the OLD PARK, having been received by a crowded house with the most enthusiastic approbation.

HAYMARKET THEATRE, Jul 4, 1859		LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Sept. 13, 1858	
Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren	Sir W. R	Blake.
Sir Oliver Surface	Strickland		Burnett
Joseph Surface	Cooper		Couldock
Charles Surface	Walter Lacy		Sothern
Crabtree	Johnstone		Jefferson
Sir Benj. Backbite	Wrench		Peters
Careless	Bemming		Bangs
Bowley	Gough		Marden
Moses	Webster		Varrey
Sir Harry	Caulfield		Wharton
Trip	Bimdal		Levick
Snake	Smith		McDouall
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Walter Lacey	Miss L. Keene	
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. W. Chifford	Miss Mary Wells	
Mrs. Candour	Mrs Glover	Mrs Blake	
Maria	Miss Witzwilliam	Miss Sara Stevens	

Doors open at 6; to commence at 7. LAURA KEENE.
Jul 4, 1859 Sept. 13, 1858
the celebrated Premier Danseuse, assisted by Mr. GEO. W. SMITH, will, after the comedy, execute,
LA ZINGARELLA,
to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
and Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1858,
Donizetti's popular tragic Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
The principal characters will be sustained by
Señora PEPITA GASSIER,
Signor LUIGI STEFFANI,
Signor GASSIER and
Signor GASPARONI,
Conductors..... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats to be paid extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores from 9 till 5 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear in conjunction with
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr GEO PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr JOHN LOAN, Mr WHITING,
Mr GROSVENOR
TO NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Sept 14 1858,
JESSIE BROWN;
Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
the celebrated Indian Drama.
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of
MR DION BOURICAULT,
Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Second week of
MR. H. C. COOPER'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
Look at the prices—
FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Tuesday, Sept 14, 1858—In consequence of the triumphant success of Verdi's most popular opera, IL TROVATORE; or, THE GIPSEY'S VENGEANCE, as given in English last night at Wallack's Theatre, it will be repeated every evening until further notice.

	ARTISTS	
Miss ANNIE MILNER.	Mrs C. HOLMAN.	
Mr. D. McBANDA	Mrs C. GUILMETTE.	
Mr RUDOLPH BEN	M. HOLMAN.	

Conductor and Director of the Music.....H C. Cooper.
Doors open at 7½; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15,
has been fixed upon for
THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE KINGS,
The Messrs EDGE.
Who will, on that occasion give
A MOST GORGEOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
illustrating to perfection
The Beauties of their Exquisite Art.
The Gardens will be
MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUMINATED,
and MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The popular Composer and Director, has arranged expressly for
THE MESSRS. EDGE'S BENEFIT,
THE GASSIER POLKA,
As sung by the celebrated
MADAME GASSIER,
with great applause
N B—The Free List will be suspended (with the exception of the Press) on all Benefit nights, and on the evening of the GRAND LANTERN FETE, Sept 20.
Admittance 25 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager.....Mr. N. B. Clarke.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
Performance to commence with the drama of
DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE IRISH LIBERATOR.
To be followed by the drama entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA,
To conclude with the pantomime of
DON JUAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
Engagement for a few nights of the popular tragedian
Mr. J. R. ALLEN.
Mr G. L. FOX as MARK WARRENTON.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Sept. 14,
GLENDOWER; or, the North Sea Rover,
Julian Glendower..... Mr. J. B. Howe
To conclude with
INGOMAR.

THE FIRE KING'S BENEFIT.
THOSE RENOWNED PYROTECHNISTS,
THE MESSRS EDGE,
Will have a Complimentary
BENEFIT
Given them by the Proprietors of the
PALACE GARDENS,
On the Night of Sept. 15,
Admittance 25 cents

MINSTREL HALL,
NO 444 BROADWAY.
The renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
The Model Troupe of the World.
MONDAY EVENING Sept 13, and every evening during the week,
NATIONAL GUARD DANCE.
Essence of Essence.....by.....Mert Sexton
Unsworth's new Banjo Song on the Drivers of the Knickerbocker Stages.
Admission 25 cents. E SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, Sept 14,
THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD.
Who to-day celebrate the Eleventh Anniversary of the Surrender of the City of Mexico to the American Army,
WILL VISIT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO NIGHT,
Concert. Fireworks. Fire Balloons, Drum Corps of the 71st Regiment &c &c.
Admittance, 25 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av
PYROTECHNICS IN PERFECTION.
THE MESSRS EDGE'S BENEFIT,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Sept 15.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON,
Sept 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition, carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT Sept. 14,
THE ACCOMPLISHED DRUM CORPS OF THE FAMOUS 71st REGIMENT.
By permission of Colonel VOSBURGH,
Will, under the direction of
Mr THOMAS BAKER,
Assist in giving a thrilling effect to
THE DRUM POLKA.
Those who were disappointed by no fault of the Drum Corps at the Crystal raise on Friday night last, will to night have an opportunity of seeing
THE DRUM POLKA THROUGH OUT,
as originally rendered by Jullien, and now by his former Leader,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Musical Director at the Palace Gardens.
TO-NIGHT, 14th instant, PALACE GARDENS.
Admittance, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND CHANGE IN THE VIEWS.—THOMSON'S THEATRE OF ARTS. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, this EVENING, at 7½, BONAPARTE CROSSING THE ALPS; ISLAND OF St HELENA; THE CITY OF EDINBURG; THE FLYING ROPE AUTOMATON; THE STORM AT SEA. The Grand Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now in beautiful condition and to be seen at all times, as well as the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—THIRD AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LE-RNED CANARY BIRDS, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM NEW FEATS of MAGIC MONDAY, Sept. 13 and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th st. and 6th av.
TO-NIGHT SEPT. 14,
The most popular Musical Director
IN THE UNITED STATES,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Will, in person, direct
HIS FULL ORCHESTRA
In giving a GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
The programme is exceedingly rich and varied, and Mr Baker will be assisted by the youthful and accomplished
DRUM CORPS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT,
By permission of Colonel Vosburgh,
In rendering the
DRUM POLKA
As originally performed by Jullien
The SCOTT LIFE GUARD will visit the Gardens to-night. A magnificent display of Fire works will be given by the Messrs EDGE, and the Gardens will be most brilliantly illuminated
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th av.
THE HEROES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF MEXICO,
Comprised in the
SCOTT LIFE GUARD,
WILL VISIT THE PALACE GARDENS
TO-NIGHT, 14th inst.

APOLLO ROOMS, NO. 410 BROADWAY.
The celebrated Welsh Nightingale LUCY WILLIAMS, will give four of her Grand Entertainments, entitled "Love's Dream," on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept 13, 14 16 and 17, 1858. Tickets 25 cents each. To be had at Messrs. HALL & SON'S music store, and at the door. To commence at 8 o'clock.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE—NOS. 199 AND 201 Bowery, opposite Spring-st IMMENSE SUCCESS of the ZAVISTOWSKI JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE, consisting of FIFTY PRETTY AND TALENTED CHILDREN, from 5 to 10 years of age. THE INFANT ALICE and her sister LA PETITE EMELINE pronounced without a rival, and all thoroughly instructed in the arts of Dancing and Pantomime who will appear in an entire new and complete Parapherualia of Properties, Appointments, and Costumes. Also, in the same evertainment, MLLE. CARISTINE, the celebrated danseuse, in a variety of her much admired ballets and dances assisted by MONS. A. ZAVISTOWSKI with a full corps de ballet will appear, as above. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. Rates of Admission—Parquette & Circle; Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery, 13 cents. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE COLOSSEUM ARE CIRCUS AT THE BATTERY FOR ONE WEEK.—This magnificent entertainment has been reorganized under the most careful management. New cast was new performances, fresh talent and novelties. The unrivaled horsemanship of Mme. Tourbiaire, the unsurpassed novelties of the Carlo Family the quaint and piquant jokes and repartees of the inimitable clown, Tom Watson, with a host of other performers who are engaged and the beautiful attractive exhibition will be given for one week only, commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 13, at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church concert-room or stage Address No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn FRIDAY Sept. 24.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To this neglect as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stop over their desks without intermediate exercise until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early to life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, some thing would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to see the art of the former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cour," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effects upon the pupils encourages him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Gymnastics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life
During his European tour of this season Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn
Mme DUSSEUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above academies will open on Oct 9 in New-York, and Oct. 12 in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening classes on Oct 18 in New-York, and Oct 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

THE ART OF DANCING.—NO. 54 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST NEAR BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LINAY, respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that his classes will open on Saturday Oct 23 Days, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock noon for children; at 3½, afternoon, for young ladies and masters. Gentlemen's Class on Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening—to commence Nov 1. Soirees as usual. Circulars obtained at the room or at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No 142 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant park

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CORNER OF COURT AND JORALEMON STREETS—Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Holy Trinity Montague place. An Essay will be read by JOHN WINSLOW. Subject—*The Citizen.* The public generally are invited to attend
GEO. R. NOYES,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812—A special meeting will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st. on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., on business of importance. By order.
THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't. A. W. JONES Col.
W. W. BLLIKER, Sec'y. WM. CORDIER, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold a special session on TUESDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock to receive the report from the Committee on Worth Lodge, No. 400, and take action thereon. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL CONGRESS will hold its meetings at Mozart Hall No. 663 Broadway TUESDAY, Sept. 14, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 and THURSDAY, Sept. 16, commencing at 10 A. M. Admittance free Exhibition 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE 1858

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THIS AMERICAN General Committee will be held at their room, corner Lispenard-st and Broadway on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, at 8 o'clock Punctual attendance is requested
F. G. WAGNER, { Vice-Presidents.
G. C. DOANE, {
N. J. HEUSTED, { Secretaries.
MERIDETH, {

TEACHERS

WANTED—FOR THREE HOURS A DAY, AN engagement as Tutor by a gentleman who has had experience as Teacher both in the Classical and English department. He perfectly understands the training of youth for which as well as for all the other qualifications necessary in a Teacher he can furnish the best of city references. Salary expected $4 a week, or would prefer to board in the family. Address "TUTOR," Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHOSE ENGAGEMENTS ALLOW her to cis one of a few hours in the afternoon and evening wishes to meet with pupils for private lessons in Music French or German or Italian preferred, as principal persons not really in want of a teacher but in good earnest are requested not to apply. Address stating real name, TEACHER, Box No. 2,057 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR A SOUTHERN INSTITUTION—Two gentleman Professors, one for the English department and Ancient languages, the other for music, vocal and instrumental. The highest qualifications will be demanded. Salary liberal Apply to M KNORDLER, No 36th Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-EDUCATED YOUNG lady recently arrived from Germany a situation as lady's companion governess or in a respectable family; she understands French German, music and fine needle work; a good home particularly looked for. Address HOME, Box No. 113, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS RESIDENT TEACHER IN A French school, a gentleman of a good English education; no other than gentlemen English by birth need apply. Call at the drug store No 809 Broadway, near 11th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH, Spanish and Drawing; wishes board and to teach in a Boarding School. Will pay $2 a week. Prefers the country. References given. Address Mr. NAVARRE, No. 286 Jay-st, Brooklyn.

W H DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY—5th av. corner of 39th-st, will open on Wednesday, 15th inst. The evening school will commence on the 1st of October.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept 13,
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., northwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Day and Boarding, Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers Open Sept 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No 76 Bowery or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School No 813 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age, $40; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $60; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150 No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 3d-av., at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept 15 next Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs WILLARD, PRINCIPALS—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies with usual charges for music modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept 9.
Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 46th-st, between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison square Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO 31 BIBLE House, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6 For admission address Rev. N. E. COBB, Wallack's, No. 764 Broadway Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No 836 Broadway northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6 Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 6th-st Circulars, with references, at Shepard's book-store, No. 152 Fulton st, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av, third door east of Clinton-av, Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 926 Broadway between 21st and 22d sts, is designed to give the best culture to a limited number of youth. M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 819 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept 13 A thorough education is imparted—Classical French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references.
R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OBILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos 8 and 10 Hintonplace, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GEBERHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No 920 Broadway, on Sept 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No 866 Broadway will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13 A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—W. ROBINS & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. WILHELM SCHMEISSER having returned from Europe, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to give lessons. Address care of C. BRUNING, No 701 Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No 23 Gramercy park will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn, will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $175 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No 2 West 16th-st, near 5th-av, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No 45 Bleecker-st east side of Broadway; gives also, instruction at private houses.

MME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 22 West 22d st. near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues; will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No 34 West 24th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13 Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th st., will open its thirteenth year MONDAY, Sept 6
J. H. BROWN A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

MRS MACAULAY WILL RE-OPEN HER School No 43 East 1st-st, between Broadway and 4th-av, on Wednesday, Sept 15 A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

A CARD.—M. CAIVO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept 6 at his residence, No 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st st

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept 6 For circulars, call at the University
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 91 Orange-st, Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BORNS' Boarding and day school for young ladies, No 48 Perrepont-st, Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting reopen Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MISS STADDER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 102 Waverley-place two doors west from Washington square, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LUTHERUS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.
The omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.
A Boarding house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.
Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute
The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KERR, D. D. President.
J. W. C LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st. third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to bridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars* she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years may be assured of her continued desire. She trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

WILLIAM J. NAVIUS' CLASSICAL, Mathematical, French and English Private School for Young Gentlemen. No. 19 West 15th st. will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept 8. In this institution consisting of two departments the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school room. He invites parents who desire thorough instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. He refers to Messrs. Robert Goelliet, Griffith Thomas, Edward S. Clarke, John Caswell, William B. Leight; also, to Wm. H. Schermerhorn, Esq., Gen. James J. Jones, Dr Isaac Ferris, Dr. Robert Baird and Dr. John McLean, President of Princeton College. N. J. Three or four young gentlemen will be received as boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the bookstores of Messrs CROWEN, STANFORD & CO. and CARTER

MADAME LE DUC'S—LATE MADEMOISELLE Clarisse Florent, French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th st. near 5th-av. on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. D. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Fall 12th Term of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 6th Sept. Pupils may enter at any portion of the term and pay in proportion Address the Principal, who will call, if desired, or application may be made to A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, or No. 436 Pacific st., Brooklyn
RUFUS LOCKWOOD Principal.

A LADY PRINCIPAL OF A YOUNG LADIES' select school in Brooklyn will receive two more boarding pupils; her number is limited to four The school possesses superior facilities for the acquisition of French, music and every branch of a finished education. Particular attention is paid to the social accomplishments of the boarding pupils Best reference given Terms moderate Address TEACHER, Box No 270, Brooklyn Post Office.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO 38 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—MRS. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Applications for admission of young pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening and to continue to the end of the year
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Rudefield's French Institute) Nos 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars P. M. W. RUDEFIELD.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof E. B MAURICE, A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York French English, Spanish and German languages. Classics, Commerce and Sciences. Two distinct departments The classes will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

THE BUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable Its buildings have been newly and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person making up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—Trovatore.

BURTON'S THEATRE—La Figlia del Reggimento.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The School for Scandal—La Zingarella.

HOYM'S NEW THEATRE, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe, and Mlle. Christine.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Daniel O'Connell—Judith of Geneva—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Glendower—Ingomar.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—New Views and Illustrations.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert—Drum Polka.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

APOLLO ROOMS—Welsh Nightingale.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday next, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ A. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The extended correspondence from the City of Mexico, which we give this morning, represents in a perspicuous light the condition of affairs in the neighboring Republic. Vidaurri was advancing upon the Capital from San Luis Potosi, while Miramon was endeavoring to bar his way with the main body of the Conservative forces. In the meantime, the affairs of the Zuloagists in the Capital remained without improvement; money was still wanting; the recusant capitalists were still in prison; a revolution was daily expected. From the South, the appearance of Alvarez, with his Pintos, was momentarily looked for. Mr Forsyth has at last procured his passports, but still lingers irresolutely. His legation is the head-quarters of Constitutionalist intrigue in the City.

The arrival from Porto Cabello, at Philadelphia, brings a load of Venezuelan refugees, adherents of the fallen Monagas, with confirmation of the fact of the surrender of that personage, with his son-in-law and agent, to the demands of the French and English residents. The three had gone to Trinidad.

The town of Ambalema, in New Granada, was visited with a destructive fire on the 4th ult., 200 houses having been burned. The place had become important as a centre of the tobacco trade. It will hardly recover from this calamity for years.

The *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning, with dates from the latter port to the 8th inst. The health of the city was improving. A cargo of Coolies had arrived in a Dutch vessel, but of 588 which sailed from China, 210 had died on the voyage, and 12 or 16 of the remainder were dying daily. Speculation in sugar was unusually active, at fabulous prices.

Late news from the Indian war in Oregon indicates that the Government will have trouble to subdue the savages. Our correspondent at Fort Walla-Walla writes that the hostile tribes are in force to the number of 3,000 warriors, and have sworn eternal hostility against the whites. A considerable force of United States troops had been collected for the campaign, which is calculated to last for four months.

The Maine State election took place yesterday, and the returns received indicate that a very large vote was thrown. Lot M. Morrill, the present Governor, is reëlected by an increased majority.

The yellow fever in New-Orleans, during the last week, was not quite so severe as during the week previous. The deaths were four hundred and seventy. The deaths in Charleston during the week were one hundred and three A few sporadic cases of a mild type are also reported in Savannah.

The argument for a new trial for Ira Stout, the murderer, has been heard at Rochester. The decision of the Court was reserved. Should the trial be granted, the District-Attorney will carry the case up to the Court of Appeals.

In the Board of Councilmen, the President introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the subject of the erection of a Yellow Fever Hospital in the Lower Bay, and that the Committee report without delay A great mass of papers, having relation to assessments, flagging, paving, regulating and grading streets, medical bills, erection of sewers, and other miscellaneous matters, were laid over. A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of the construction of public urinals on the piers and other places in this City, was laid over. After some discussion, arising out of the presentation of the bill for Alderman Murray's funeral, Councilman Cross maintaining that its unusual expense was a mere political ovation, the bill was passed, and the Board adjourned.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to examine into the matter of allowing steam on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, below Forty-second-street, met yesterday. The Company, their opponents, and many property-holders on the road, were present in person or by attorney, and their views, as expressed at the meeting, will be found reported in another column of to-day's paper.

The military encampment at Staten Island continues to attract numerous visitors, and the evolutions of the troops, and the music of the band during the morning and evening parades, are noticed with much interest by the passengers on the ferry-boats, from which the camp and all the movements therein are plainly visible. Mayor Tiemann yesterday reviewed the troops at the 5 o'clock parade, and at the conclusion, with Major General Hall, was honored with a marching salute. The quarters of the soldiers are in good condition, the dining-room, kitchen and store-room being about completed. The structures themselves, and the rapidity with which they have been put up, are spoken of as highly creditable to the contractor, Mr. E P. Rogers.

A Special Committee from the Emigration Commissioners visited the ruins at Quarantine yesterday, and resolved that some of the buildings should be rebuilt. They also have under consideration a plan by which many of the objectionable features of a quarantine in a thickly populated locality will be removed. A report of the Committee's visit to Staten Island will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

Capt. Rich, who commanded the detachment of marines sent to Quarantine on the occasion of the late riots there, has been detached from the *Niagara*, that the charge of violating the Quarantine laws may be investigated by a Naval Court of Inquiry. Lieutenant Heywood takes Capt. Rich's place on board the *Niagara*.

Yesterday morning Mr. Richard Adams Locke, arrested for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, was admitted to bail by Judge Welsh, in $1,000, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him by the Grand Jury. Collector Schell became Mr. Locke's bondsman.

At the secret session of the Police Commissioners yesterday, it was resolved that the President of the Board be directed to draw up a charge and specifications in the case of General-Superintendent Tallmadge, and that he be tried next Monday at 2 P. M.

The proceedings of the Board of Health yesterday were not of an important character.

The Commissioners of Emigration did not meet yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Gooderson, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. John Evans was sentenced to four years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for burglary. Herman Sitke was tried for grand larceny and acquitted. Patrick Quirk, indicted for grand larceny, was found guilty of petit larceny, and remanded. Harrison Smith pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. John Cassidy, for the same offence, was also remanded. Joseph Shaffer was convicted of burglary in the first degree. He assaulted the inmates of the house (in Fifty-sixth-street) when detected. The Court sentenced him to ten years in the State Prison.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. Large receipts, in the absence of a corresponding demand, depressed the market for Breadstuffs. Pork was also more freely offered, and purchased at lower rates. Other kinds of Provisions were moderately dealt in, as likewise were Coffee, Sugars and Molasses. Resin and Rice were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

Which Party Was to Blame?

It is manifest from the indications of opinion which have appeared since the adjournment of the two Syracuse Conventions last week, that much dissatisfaction is felt on account of the failure to unite. A large portion of the Republican and American Parties expected union. Some regarded it as essential to victory, and others as making success more sure and easy. These classes, and they are numerous, could see no reason beforehand why there should be two tickets in opposition to the Democracy, and they cannot discover any in the doings at Syracuse. Naturally, they inquire "Who is to blame?i'

To this question different answers are given. Each party imputes the fault to the other. But a candid examination of the reported proceedings can leave little room for doubt. The conclusion is irresistible that certain leaders in the Republican Convention deserve the credit or blame, whichever it may be, of the continued separation. A numerical majority of that Convention favored union. This fact is clearly shown by the early proceedings. But a portion of the delegates, embracing nearly all the influential leaders, opposed it. Those leaders had looked with disfavor upon all movements for union, during the whole Summer. They were active in the Convention; and they controlled the result. In the American Convention there were also some opponents of union. But they were neither numerous nor influential; and their wishes were overruled. The general impression, therefore, that the responsibility belongs to the Republicans, is correct. We find this view entirely supported by the Syracuse *Standard*, an authoritative Republican paper, published on the spot where the Conventions were held:

"*This body* (the Republican Convention) *came near failing to discharge the duty it was sent here to perform.* It had a specific object before it, which was to nominate a Republican ticket and enunciate Republican principles. But there was great danger at one time that it would lose its identity by uniting with another Convention representing doctrines and measures diametrically hostile to those of the Republican Party, and at war with constitutional rights. *It escaped this disgrace and failed of committing this offence, not more in consequence of its own resolution*, than of the repugnance of those with whom an affiliation was proposed.

"So far as the action of the Convention was concerned, it will not meet the sanction of the Republicans of the State. *It was its duty to discard any proposition for a union with the Know-Nothing Convention. It derived no authority from its constituents to consider or entertain such a measure, and it insulted its constituents and violated its faith, in so doing.* The Republicans of Onondaga protest against being held in any wise responsible for this action. They declared against it in their Primary meetings, and their representative, in opposing it, obeyed these instructions and preserved their own honor.

It is not always that a Convention which starts in the wrong direction, comes to wise conclusions. Fortunately this one redeemed itself before closing its deliberations."

Another Phase of the Cangemi Case.

Cangemi's counsel made an application to Judge Davies, a few days ago, for an order directing the expenses of printing the case on appeal to be charged to the County. Judge Davies has denied the motion for want of power in the Court to make any such order, but has, on the other hand, stated that he thinks the County ought to pay for the printing, and that he will advise the Supervisors to do so.

We are sorry to be obliged to express our hope, uncharitable as it may seem, that the Supervisors will not pay any attention to the learned Judge's advice, and will not advance one cent of the County funds for any such purpose. A pauper indicted for a capital offence is certainly entitled to all reasonable aid in conducting his defence, and securing for himself a fair trial.

But when he has once obtained the attendance of his witnesses and the services of able counsel, and an impartial hearing, we think the State has discharged its duty towards him. If he considers it advisable to resort, as Cangemi has resorted, to chicane, in order to effect his escape from the clutches of the law, and to evade the consequences of an honest verdict by quiddets and quirks, we respectfully suggest that he should pay the expenses of these little luxuries himself. The people of the County have already spent an enormous sum in endeavoring to bring this man to justice; they are not, as Judge Davies has decided, under any legal obligation to pay him in addition as much as he may need to continue to baffle them; and they are certainly not under a moral one. When an appeal is made to their generosity, they are at liberty to take into consideration the character of the applicant, and the purposes to which he intends to apply their donation, and decide as to the propriety of granting his request upon considerations of public policy solely. There are other people than Cangemi to be considered in this matter, and notably the poor tax-payers, who have never robbed a house or murdered a policeman in their lives. Surely they have as strong claims on the Supervisors as a criminal, who has thrice escaped hanging, not on the merits of his case, but through legal quibbling. It is bad enough that they should have been obliged to pay many thousand dollars for a mere attempt at bringing one culprit to justice, but to call on them to furnish, out of mere charity, still further supplies to enable him to continue the trickery which has rendered that attempt abortive, is, it seems to us, to say the least of it, rather cool.

Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman fortified their appeal by a moving rehearsal of what they had themselves done and suffered in cause of the prisoner. We suppose they have not only given their services for nothing, but advanced a great deal of money out of their own pockets, and we are sorry for them. But that is their affair. Private individuals are at liberty, if they please, to laud and admire the curious code of ethics which makes dexterity in wresting the law to its own defeat, confounding justice out of her own mouth, a virtue, but unless we are greatly mistaken, neither the State nor the county is called upon to mark its approbation of this species of gymnastics, by indemnifying the professors of it for loss sustained in the practice of their art.

A Pertinacious Diplomatist.—Mr. Forsyth adheres to his post at the Capital of Mexico with very much such tenacity as that displayed by the miser in Plautus towards his last bale, as the terrified mariners prepared to throw it overboard. He closes his legation and waits, suspends intercourse and waits, obtains his passports and still he waits, and will continue to linger, in all likelihood, so long as his drafts for salary are honored at Washington. There certainly was never a parallel instance of final perseverance. As his duties have been ended some time, as his usefulness was ended long before, it may be well for the State Department not only to recall, but to remove him from office; a step the more advisable as he only remains to dabble in petty revolutionary intrigues, in which the dignity and future policy of this Government demand that it should not participate directly or indirectly. Approaching events in Mexico require that our position in regard to enacting revolution shon'd be unimpeachably neutral. Mr. Forsyth lends his whole influence of the legation to one of the parties. Let his commission be recalled.

Steam Cars Below Forty-second-street.

A petition, signed by many thousand respectable names, is in circulation, asking the Common Council to repeal the ordinance which forbids the Harlem Railroad Company to bring their locomotives below Forty-second-street. The employment of locomotives on the Fourth-avenue, below that street, is regarded by the inhabitants and property owners of the vicinity as a nuisance. It has evidently been so considered also by the City authorities, for the ordinance whose repeal is sought by the 8,000 signers was passed nearly four years ago. Its adoption was strongly resisted by the railroad interest, but could not be prevented, so manifest was its propriety. Indeed we suppose that few, if any, can be found to advocate the running of locomotives through densely-populated districts of the City, and if the repeal of the ordinance in question shall seem to establish a different rule, it will be urged that no limit should be fixed, so that locomotives may come not only to Thirty-second-street, but to the City Hall. Certainly there is no reasonable line where steam should be stopped, unless it be found at the boundary of dense population. When the ordinance passed, many citizens, believing that the portion of the Fourth avenue over the tunnel would be desirable for residences, made large purchases at high prices, and erected costly buildings thereon. Others made like investments in the immediate neighborhood. But the ordinance was not enforced. Through some cause or influence, locomotives continued to run down to Thirty-second-street, as before, till at length the injured parties undertook to compel a compliance. Then the Railroad Company solicited a delay, the late President giving assurance that a space of six months only was required, as land had been purchased on which to erect workshops, &c., and the building actually commenced. The respite was granted, on the specific promise that no more indulgence would be asked; but no further steps were taken in fulfillment of the Company's promise. Afterwards, on application, the Police Commissioners ordered the Police Superintendent to enforce the ordinance. But this order was not carried out. Time was granted for injunctions against the Police Board. The suits thus instituted by the Railroad, after causing delay and expense, were decided in favor of the people. Nevertheless, Superintendent Tallmadge failed to act, and it is only since his suspension from office that the ordinance has been carried into operation. Mr. Carpenter has promptly stopped the engines as the law requires. Such is a brief history of the case.

It is claimed by the citizens who oppose the use of steam below Forty-second-street that the Harlem Company is casting every obstacle in the way of compliance with the law, for the purpose of rendering it odious in the eyes of the public; that before the ordinance had been enforced twenty-four hours they undertake its repeal; that for this purpose they procure lists of names, many of which represent non-residents, non-tax-payers and citizens without interest in the matter; that, although the engines are required by law to stop at Forty-second-street, the cars will come down hereafter, as hitherto, to Thirty-second-street, by their own gravity; that they have all along been drawn up by horses to Thirty-second-street, from which to Forty-second-street they can be drawn in the same manner; and, inasmuch as they are prohibited from running on that track faster than five miles an hour, without any delay whatever, or, if the Company prefer, a stationary engine and an endless rope could be used; that no one wishes to change the locality of the dépôts, or in any other way to interfere with the regular business of the road. It is asked by the friends of the ordinance that it may at least stand long enough to vindicate itself by its operation, which they are confident it can do. They insist that a short time will suffice to show that the discontinuance of steam above the tunnel will prove no inconvenience whatever to the public, but just the contrary; and it would seem reasonable that time for this purpose should be granted. The effort to repeal the ordinance follows immediately upon its first enforcement.

It is difficult to understand why the ordinance should be repealed, unless it is held that an imaginary accommodation to a Railway Company is to override the rights of citizens, and overwhelm the authority of the Municipal Government.

Important Suggestions from a Proper Quarter.—We have received and perused with interest a semi-annual report, recently published, of the "Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company." It embodies suggestions and rules which, if realized, will be of essential advantage, and which deserve the attention of the railroad public. "Much of the general distrust against Railroad companies," it is truly said, "is both directly and indirectly the result of an imperfect system of accounts, whereby the managers are prevented not only from stating the affairs of companies with satisfactory accuracy, but also from a want of detailed knowledge in regard to the different departments of service, are prevented from managing the business of the roads with the care and economy which is so essential to success." The shareholders of this road evince a desire to take some care of their own interests.

At the first annual meeting they resolved against "the purchase of any supplies or materials for the road, either directly or indirectly, from any member of the Board, officer or agent of the Company." This rule, if rigidly enforced, will stop the channel in which a large stream of corruption is too apt to flow. By another resolution, a list is to be furnished to each stockholder three months prior to any election of Directors, which list shall exhibit the number of shares held by each individual, firm or corporation interested in the Company. The amounts paid to the several officers and Directors for services are required to be stated to all the shareholders, and all other salaries and expenses are to be specifically set forth. There is one more fact worthy of special notice. An Examining Committee is appointed to examine, not merely the books, but the vouchers. This may involve more labor than a simple comparison of footings, but it is the only way in which an examination can be of any value, except as a white-washing operation. We are glad to see a railroad, and especially a Western road, adopting so excellent a code of rules.

The Anglo-French Regency in Venezuela.—The attempt of the French and British ministers at Caracas to nullify the constitution and laws of Venezuela has been successful. Monagas, with his two jackals, has been released and carried to Trinidad, where the vast sums, in the accumulation of which he impoverished the country, were awaiting his arrival. And as the first object of his ambition, and the first appropriation of his money, will unquestionably be directed to regaining his autocracy a home, no place could be more convenient than Trinidad, from whose shores the coast of Venezuela is but an arrow's flight. We may therefore look for a speedy disturbance of that quiet and prosperity which, under the salutary impulses of the new *régime*, are revisiting that unhappy republic.

The course adopted by the English Government in this transaction is beyond apprehension. Every dictate of justice and international faith, every consideration of regard for the English creditors of the Venezuelan Government, pointed to action precisely the reverse of that adopted. When the subject is fairly understood in England—and from the frequent condemnatory communications we have observed of late in the London journals, we suspect it is already in course of demonstration—it must form a strong ground of opposition to the foreign policy of Lord Derby's cabinet. It will convict them as perpetrators of a shameless political crime.

City Items.

A Foundling Left in the Cars.—On Friday last, on the arrival of the cars of the Camden and Amboy Railroad at South Amboy, the conductor of the Philadelphia train discovered under the seat of one of the passenger cars a carpet-bag, which, on examination, was found to contain a male child, some ten days old. With characteristic humanity Captain Simpson, of the *John Potter*, the passenger-boat of the line, ordered the child to be brought on board and have it cared for, which was done. It was soon ascertained that the child had been put in the carpet-bag while under the influence of some deleterious drug, and had thus been kept quiet while confined within the narrow limits of one foot wide, and one foot one inch deep, the dimensions of the bag. As soon as the passengers on the *Potter* learned of the incident and the foundling their sympathies were awakened, and several benevolent and kind-hearted ladies undertook the care of the little forsaken one. A meeting of the passengers was held while the *Potter* was on her way to this City, and, from statements made by some of them, it appeared that the carpet bag containing the child was brought on the cars at some station between Heightstown and Amboy, by a well-dressed man, of about 35 years of age. The ladies who kindly volunteered to attend the child, found it necessary to use restoratives, in order to relieve it from the powerful opiate which had been administered by the inhuman parent who had thus abandoned it, and for some several hours its life was despaired of. Their efforts were at last crowned with success, and one of the ladies—a Mrs. King, of No. 220 Newark-avenue, Jersey City—at the solicitation of Capt. Simpson, took the little foundling under her temporary charge. The child is described as being very well developed, fine and healthy in appearance, and as the lady who now has it is so circumstanced that she will not be able to maintain and support it, without detriment to her family, if there be any one who is willing and desirous of adopting this little waif, thus rudely thrown upon life's turbulent stream, they are requested to call upon Mrs. King, as above, or Captain Simpson, of the *John Potter*, Pier No. 1, North River.

Children Emigrating West.—Yesterday another large party of children left this City, in care of Mr. C. C. Tracy, Agent for the Children's Aid Society, to settle in Western homes. A gentleman who was accidentally present informs us that some touching incidents occurred. It is only to be expected that when parents part with children such should be the case, but it is infinitely better to part thus, than "lose traces" of a daughter, (as so many parents do to their sorrow,) or to part with a son at the prison-door. These frequent expeditions are necessarily expensive, but they are worth all they cost. The Society needs and should receive a liberal support.

The new Russian Frigate.—The Russian frigate *Grand Admiral*, which has been constructed at the ship-yard of Wm. H. Webb, is to be launched on Tuesday, the 21st instant, that being the birth-day of the Grand Admiral Constantine. She is pierced for 72 guns; is 6,000 tons burthen, and consequently the largest war-ship in the world. The staying was removed yesterday. Tickets to admit on board at the launch, it is presumed, can be obtained by application at the yard. Should the Atlantic Telegraph be in working condition, the event will be announced to the Grand Admiral by telegraph.

Common Council Committee on Ferries.—A meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Ferries was held in the City Hall on Monday, in relation to the subject of running more boats on the Tenth-street Ferry to Green Point. Several persons appeared before the Committee, and stated that great delay was occasioned by reason of the Company running only two boats, and that a preference was given to certain parties to cross the river before others who arrived at the boat first. The Committee took time to consider, and will probably report on Thursday, or at some early meeting of the Board.

Trade Sale Items.—The book publishers' trade sale continues with flattering results. The rooms of Leavitt & Co, the auctioneers, are crowded with buyers. Derby & Jackson's invoice occupied their attention from Friday at 8 P. M. until Saturday at 2 P. M. Their sale was satisfactory. Among other items in Derby & Jackson's invoice we notice the line of Frank Goodrich's new book, *Women and Beauty*, brought some $1,200. *Josephine Gallery*, edited by Alice Cary, $1,000. Over 4,000 volumes of their Library of Standard Fiction were sold.

Launch.—A new iron steamer, called the *Suckil*, the first of the Tehuantepec Line, is to be launched this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the foot of Houston street. She is 140 feet long, with 35 feet breadth of beam. Her hull and machinery have been manufactured by Boardman, Holbrook & Co.

The corner stone of the new church edifice now in course of erection for the Reform Dutch congregation, under the patronage of the Rev. J. B. Aliger, at Jamaica L. I., will be laid to day at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. A. D. Van Zandt and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will assist in the exercises.

Contributions for New-Orleans Yellow Fever Patients.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following subscriptions have been handed in for the relief of the yellow-fever patients, under the care of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans:

Bruff, Bros. & Seaver.	$50	Kirkland & Von Sacks.	$25
Goodhue & Co.....	50	Cooper & Fellows	25
G. G. Howland.....	25	G. S. Robbins & Son..	50
Adams & Hawthorn...	25	Fellows & Co.....	25
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	50	Brewer & Caldwell...	25
W. W. DeForrest & Co.	50	Duncan, Sherman & Co	50
Benedict & Co.....	50	Cash, (F. S.,).....	5
Cash.....	5		
Total.....	$510		

Respectfully,
BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.
New-York, Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

New-Granada.

From a private letter we learn that a great fire occurred at Ambalema, New-Granada, on the 4th of August. Over 200 houses were burned, and the place will not recover from the shock for years.

Ambalema has within a few years become a place of great importance, being the centre of the tobacco trade.

Business is entirely prostrated throughout the Republic.

Fires.

In Eighth-Avenue.—A fire occurred, at 4 o'clock this morning, in the dwelling house corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty first-street, occupied by Mr. Charles Styles, caused by the upsetting of a fluid lamp. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage being about $100, which is covered by insurance.

In Watt-street.—At 2 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the back part of the dwelling-house No. 9 Watt street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Margaret Vehle. Damage $100. Insured $2,000 on the building and $500 on the furniture in the North River Insurance Company.

SWITZERLAND.

Changes in Travel—Public Improvements in the Cantons—Sunset and Sunrise from the Righi—Lake Lucerne—Historical Sites—The National Character—A Monument to Swiss Fidelity—Encounter with a New-Yorker—Characteristics of American Tourists—The Falls of Geis.back.

Editorial Correspondence.

Heidelberg, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1858.

I have been vagabondizing for a fortnight among the Alps. I have climbed the Righi, crossed the Wengern Alp and "done" Chamounix; and although there is still a good deal of Switzerland left unvisited, I have thus seen the best and the grandest of her unequaled scenery. Traveling in Switzerland, like traveling everywhere else, is a very different thing from what it was ten years ago. Railroads rush now into every valley, and the Telegraph climbs every mountain top. The scream of the steam-whistle scares the solitudes of Lake Lucerne, and even Castle Chillon is soon to be shaken by the rolling of the train beneath its walls. "Every mountain now hath found a tongue," and beds can be ordered in advance by Telegraph upon every frequented peak and Alpine pass. Nothing in Switzerland is more remarkable than the rapid extension of the Telegraph, and the constant use that is made of it. The uniform rate of *one franc* for single messages of twenty words between any two points in Switzerland, has been adopted,—and the wires may be seen traversing precipices which to the eye seem quite inaccessible to the foot of man. The Morse system of notation is universally adopted there, as it has been in France and Germany. There is quite a mania, moreover, throughout the country for the construction of Railroads—and every Canton is struggling in the Federal Diet for the lion's share of charters and concessions. Swiss federal politics just now consist mainly in this contest for Railways;—and it is very easy to see that here, as everywhere else, many lines will be constructed which will be utterly unprofitable, and the property of shareholders will be sacrificed for the public good. They are running one, for instance, from Villeneuve to Lausanne, along the upper shore of Lake Leman,—through Montreux, Clarens and Vevay,—under those beautiful vine-clad hills, and amidst scenery where no man who could possibly walk would ever think of riding, or if he did, would infinitely prefer the Lake to the rapid and unromantic railway. However, this is an age of progress, and the faster it goes, the sooner it will come to its end. People can still walk, if they like, in spite of railroads—though a road becomes twice as long when a steam-carriage whirls past you every half-hour at lightning speed.

In the matter of weather, we have been supremely blest. The season has been rainy, and we have encountered several parties who had been waiting days for fine weather to ascend the mountains. But we have not been delayed an hour, and have had splendid sunsets and sunrisings from every point. We climbed the Righi just after a week of storms—leaving Lucerne at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and reaching the top in time to join the group of a hundred others who gathered upon the brink of the tremendous precipice which looks westward, to see the sun go down. That landscape seems to me unequaled on the face of the earth. Eight beautiful Swiss lakes look up to the heavens, with answering blue, just under your feet;—sweet villages and smiling fields vary and enliven the scene;—while all along the eastern horizon, tower up those tremendous snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland, which are now here seen to greater advantage or in clearer relief. A bitter wind swept the top and made it almost impossible to realize the Summer heat we had left below. Everybody felt bound, however, to stand there until the sun was out of sight;—so they shivered and chattered their admiration in every conceivable tongue, until the last gleam disappeared and darkness began to withdraw the landscape from sight. Then the alpine horn (for blowing which the wheezy artist afterwards took up a small collection) gave signal for dinner, and the company forgot their romance, and ceased even to talk of setting suns, in their devotion to more substantial things. An immense hotel, with rooms for three hundred, crowns the top of the Righi, and offers the traveler all the comforts and luxuries of lower regions. Having nothing else to do, we prolonged our sitting at table until 10 o'clock,—then slept soundly until 4½ o'clock, when horns, and shouts and rushing to and fro, made further sleep impossible, and routed us all to see the rising sun. The Jungfrau peak caught the first beam of light—then came the Silverhorn and the Wetterhorn, and presently the whole heaven of snow was glittering and glowing under its full blaze. I do not wonder so many thousands climb the Righi every season for the sake of enjoying this splendid panorama for it seems the very perfection and climax of beauty.

We spent the rest of that day upon Lake Lucerne. Steamboats ply through it two or three times a day; and, although in a small row-boat one may scan more closely the coves and points which mark its shores, its general beauty may be very well enjoyed from the deck of these little steamers. The Lake is about as large as our Lake George—but its outline is more irregular, and the mountains which inclose it are infinitely more grand and impressive. It is, besides, the classic ground of Swiss history. Most of the personal exploits of William Tell were enacted upon its borders, and a graceful chapel upon the eastern shore marks the spot where he is said to have leaped from the boat in which Gessler was taking him prisoner to the dungeons of Kussnacht. Almost every part of the lake is associated by tradition with his name, and if all the marvels related of him cannot be perfectly authenticated, they are, nevertheless, cherished by the people as among the choicest treasures of their history. Not far from Tell's chapel, though upon the other side of the Lake, the Grütli meadow is pointed out in which the three founders of Swiss freedom were in the habit of meeting to mature their plans and confirm their patriotic purpose by mutual oaths. In passing through Switzerland, the traveler sees few peasants who seem capable of the civic virtues which have for so many years distinguished the Swiss. Indeed, upon the great routes of travel the character of the people has undoubtedly been injured by the changes of the last ten or twenty years. There may still be left among them much of the hardy, self-reliant independence of the olden time; but providing for the wants of travelers offers so much easier a mode of supplying their own necessities that a very large proportion of the population seem to have embraced this as a profession. In the more retired portions of the country-however, much more of the primitive character still remains;—and everywhere the most profound and intense regard is entertained for the great deeds and great names of their early history.

Two traits, apparently inconsistent with each other, seem to mark the character of the Swiss. One is the readiness with which they hire themselves out to any king and any cause which will employ them; and the other is the fidelity and devotedness with which they fight the battles of those by whom they are paid. The most notable exemplification of both these qualities was furnished in the French Revolution, when the old Swiss Guard breasted, with such steady firmness, the waves that rolled upon the throne they had engaged to defend. They were mercenaries, fighting for pay, in support of a King against his own subjects who were avenging upon him the wrongs of the system which had crushed them to the earth:—but the heroic valor and constancy which they evinced have led the world to forget the cause they were serving, and to give their conduct rank among the great events of history. Nothing could possibly be more striking or appropriate than the work of art by which the memory of this incident has been perpetuated by the countrymen of the old Swiss Guard. Just out of Lucerne, in the face of a perpendicular precipice a hundred feet high, has been sculptured in the solid rock a colossal Lion, nearly 30 feet long,—pierced to death by an arrow in his side, but still striving in his dying agony to protect a shield bearing the *fleur de lis*,—the royal emblem of the house of Bourbon. The conception of this monument is perfect. There is nothing in Europe that can compare with it. All the talent and genius of England has been busy for the last year or two in devising some appropriate monument for the Duke of Wellington. I walked last Summer through the immense hall filled with the designs which had been called out by the Government invitation;—not one of the competing artists could get beyond the stereotyped column or temple surmounted by a statue. It seems strange that some one could not be found capable of throwing into the collection something as original and as appropriate as this Lion of Lucerne. It is but just, however, to remember that it was designed by Thorwaldsen, and that Thorwaldsen is dead. It was executed by a Swiss artist—Ahorn, of Constance: it is admirably done, and bears quite as honorable testimony to Swiss art as to Swiss valor. The rural character of its surroundings—the bald rock in which it is cut—the trees that overhang it—the water at its base which prevents too near an approach—add greatly to the effect of this superb monument. A survivor of the Guard, who was a drummer in the regiment, and but 15 years old at the time of the event, exhibits the Lion, recounts the history, shows a *fac simile* of Louis' famous order that the Guard should cease resistance and return to their barracks, and accepts, with profusion of thanks, such francs or centimes as the visitor may incline to give.

While our little steamboat lay at the wharf at Fluellen, at the upper end of Lake Lucerne, I saw upon the dock a face that looked familiar. It proved to be that of Dr. L., of New-York—one of the many excellent German gentlemen whom the political troubles of ten years ago sent to our shores, and who has for the last few years been practicing his profession in our City. He was over for a few weeks' recreation in Switzerland, and I had the pleasure of his company for the next two or three days. Scarcely a day passes in which one does not fall upon a countryman traveling in Europe. They are somewhat less numerous this year than usual, though, according to innkeepers, the falling off in the English is much greater than in any other portion of the traveling public. There are more Russians than usual, and quite as many French and Germans. Upon almost every boat, and at nearly every railway station, you may see an earnest looking gentleman, in a dress coat, black gloves, and a tall hat—innocent of foreign tongues, but perfectly gifted with the organs of sight and hearing, and determined to learn everything of Europe which these important instrumentalities can teach him. You know him at once to be an American, and, in ten minutes' conversation, he will satisfy you perfectly that his love of his own country is not in the slightest danger of being diminished by what he sees of others. He is generally a little homesick—tired of knocking about on dirty boats and in close stages, of crossing passes and climbing mountains upon horses utterly unfit for the saddle, and of moving about among people who do not understand a word of the English language. But the memory of all these discomforts will disappear when he gets home, and he will be much happier as well as wiser for his foreign travel.

From Lucerne we crossed the Brünig Pass to the head of Lake Brienz—passing the Reichenbach Falls which streamed down the mountains across the valley,—and emerged upon the delicious Vale of Hasli. Twenty minutes in a row-boat took us to the Geissbach Falls,—a series of six cascades falling among trees, down a precipitous mountain, which a fine zig-zag road enables you to climb with ease. It is by far the most beautiful Fall I have seen in Europe, and is one of the few which deserve their reputation. A capital inn makes a stay of a day or two exceedingly comfortable, and nothing can be finer than the scenery which surrounds the place. In the shop for the sale of curiosities near the inn, my eye was caught by a spread eagle in a frame hanging upon the wall:—it proved to be a certificate, bearing the familiar signature of Theodore Sedgewick, and informing the world that the Brothers Kehrli had received the prize at the New-York Crystal Palace for the best specimens of wood-carving.

Next morning we took boat and in an hour found ourselves at Interlachen. After having comfortably bestowed ourselves at the Hotel des Alpes, while awaiting dinner, a carriage drove up and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergh of our goodly City alighted therefrom. Washington society enjoyed their presence last Winter,—but the early Summer brought them hither. May pleasant skies be over them wherever they go.

The residue of my Swiss excursion must be reserved for another letter. R.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The second performance of the *Trovatore* attracted another fine audience last night. It was a capital performance and gave decided satisfaction—especially Signor Steffani's solo in the third act, which was tumultuously applauded.

Wallack's Theatre.—At this house we had an English version of *Trovatore* last niget, the first that has been presented in this City. Considering the great popularity of Verdi's work, Mr. Cooper may congratulate himself that he has been the first to give it an English garb and significance. The performance had many excellent points about it, and was in every respect creditable to the energetic little company.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A magnificent house assembled here last night to witness the revival of Sheridan's Comedy of the *School for Scandal*. The cast was good and introduced all the prominent members of the company. A good deal of excitement prevailed and every one seemed satisfied.

Hoym's New Theatre.—A crowded house witnessed the first appearance of Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe at this pleasant theatre last night. We have had occasion before to speak of the performances of this Troupe, which are not only pleasing, but wonderful. They appear every evening this week, together with Mlle. Christine, the *danseuse*.

Strakosch's Italian Opera.—The new opera company at Mr. Burton's theatre, commences operations to-night. Donizetti's charming little opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be presented, with Mme. Colson as the heroine. There is a great deal of curiosity to hear this gifted lady, of whose prominent "points" the public has so long been informed, and we doubt not the house will be crowded. The other characters are placed in the able hands of Amodio and Labocetta.

Theatrical and Musical Items.—Mme. Parodi begins a series of three farewell concerts in Philadelphia to night. She intends returning to Europe this Fall, and will not probably revisit the United States. She is to be assisted in her concerts by Miss Annie Kemp, of this City, Mr. Gustav Satter and others....The Ravels are perennial. Taking a solemn farewell means nothing with them, and their friends are not sorry that the fact is patent. The original troupe, Yaca Mathias and all, announce performances at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, beginning next week....There is a brisk competition going on in Philadelphia, between the Walnut and Arch street theatres, at the former of which Mrs. Bowers remains the popular lessee....English papers announce the marriage of Harriet Gordon, the popular actress and vocalist, to Lieut. James D. Weiss, R. A....*On dit*—That Albert Smith, traveler, poet, and lecturer, is presently to espouse Miss Mary Keeley,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall street and Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Bowlin's Mission to Paraguay—Character of his Instructions—The Cutter Harriet Lane—Proposals for the Machinery of the new Steam Vessels, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept 13

Judge BOWLIN has arrived here. He had a long interview to-day with the President, and with Secretaries CASS and TOUCEY. He will return in a few days to St Louis, preparatory to sailing. Mrs. BOWLIN will accompany him to Paraguay. He will be instructed to demand—*first*, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; *second*, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and *third*, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. SCHENCK and PENDLETON.

Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore SHUBRICK will be called upon to enforce them. The Commodore has spent most of the day at the State Department.

There appears to be a question before the Government as to the command of the *Harriet Lane* and the enlistment of her crew. When the revenue cutters *Jefferson, Madison* and *Van Buren* were used in the Florida War, they were regularly transferred to the Navy by order of the President, and the crew of each vessel reënlisted under Navy regulations, pay and rations. Officers of the Navy were ordered to take command. Most of the revenue officers were detached, and the crew refused to serve, as the pay was less than in the Revenue service.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed Engineer-in-Chief SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, and Chief-Engineers WOOD HUNT and MARTIN, a Board for examining the proposals for constructing the engines and machinery for the eighteen steam vessels to be built for the Navy. The Board met to-day, when bids were opened from the following firms: Novelty Iron Works, Morgan Works, Fulton Works, and Allaire Works, of New-York; Merrick & Son, and Reany & Neafie, of Philadelphia: Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford; Boston Locomotive Iron Works; Murray & Hazlehurst, and Charles Reeder, of Baltimore. The Board will report in about two weeks. There are but few of the bidders here. The Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE is representing one of the Philadelphia firms, and the Hon. EPAPTUS CORNING a New-York house. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Judge BOWLIN, Minister to Paraguay, arrived this morning, and a short time thereafter had an interview with Secretary CASS at the State Department.

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Patents, in the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning our Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the Agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The Agents for months past have failed to keep the Bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, of Texas, Consul at Laguayra, and JAMES J. MAGUIRE, who is resident merchant there, Consul at Melbourne, *vice* BARR, deceased.

Captain PLEASANTON will accompany Gen. HARNEY to the Pacific.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the *Savannah* and *Saratoga* at San Juan del Norte, and of the departure of the *Plymouth*, on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister FORSYTH

The Board, consisting of Chief Engineers ARCHIBALD, WOOD, HUNT and MARTIN, to examine bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloops-of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

Mr. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, announces to the Secretary of the Interior the opening of the Road across the first three great ranges of the Washita Mountains, the most difficult portions of the work. Loaded trains have already passed by this way from South Pass to the valley of Smith Forks of Bear River.

The Wind River Mountain line and that extending along the open valleys of Salt and Blackfoot rivers will soon be finished, affording a well built road which will avoid the Desert, the ferries over Green River and the four toll-bridges on the lower stream. The road when completed will extend from the South Pass to Pont Neuf Bridge, near Fort Hall, with a cut off to Hedspeth's Road to Soda Springs.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention, as received by telegraph to-day, are as follows: Allegany, L. B. Laning; Chautauque, Phineas Stevens; Chenango, James H. Fox; Genesee, Samuel Starr; Madison, Sydney T. Fairchild; Orange, C. C. McQuoid; St. Lawrence, Edwin Dodge; Schoharie, Charles Goodyear; Yates, Peter McGee.

All but six districts have been heard from, viz.: Chenango, Allegany, Livingston, Suffolk, Lewis and Putnam—one district each.

Of the ninety-nine districts heard from twenty-three are contested, exclusive of three districts from Albany, which will probably be contested.

The calculations to-night, estimating the six districts not heard from, give the Softs seventy and the Hards thirty-five.

The American General Committee to-day challenge the Republicans and Democrats to discussions in every county in the State during the present campaign after the fashion of the Southern States.

Mr. PETER MCKEE, Hard, has been elected delegate of Yates County to the Democratic State Convention.

Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Sept. 13.

The city is full of strangers, and the arrangements for the State Fair are complete. The Cosmopolitan Art Association pictures are all on the ground. The exhibition is free to the public. The number of entries already made is 2,000, and the Fair will be the finest ever held in the State. The exhibition of horses and cattle that will be made will be superior in every respect to any exhibition that has ever taken place in Ohio. Ample arrangements for guests are made.

Illinois Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Sept 13.

Judge BREESE of this State publishes a letter in the Missouri *Republican*, on the subject of Illinois politics. He denies that he is not a candidate for the Senate, and also the assertion that he supports Judge DOUGLAS. He likewise denounces all conspirators and disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the Democratic party, and says he will follow that party, and no single person.

Election in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Monday, Sept. 13.

A spirited election for Assessors and Board of Relief took place here to-day, and the Democrats were successful by 80 majority in a poll of 1,500 votes.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city during the past week were one hundred and three. Mr CURTIS, of Boston, died of the fever on Sunday.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Monday, Sept. 13.

The Chairman of the Board of Health reports a few sporadic cases of yellow fever since Wednesday of a mild type, but no epidemic.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths in this city yesterday by Yellow Fever were seventy, and for the week four hundred and seventy.

Sailing of the Steamer Propeller.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The steamer *Propellor* sails to-morrow at 4 P. M. for Galway, *vid* St. Johns, N. F. She takes a mail for Newfoundland, and leaves St. Johns for Liverpool on the 21st inst.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 13.

Our election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day, and the returns show a large vote. The result in this city for Governor stands as follows: LOT M. MORRILL, Republican, 2,300; MANASSEH H. SMITH, Democrat, 1,929. Last year the Republican vote was 1,829, and the Democratic 1,463.

PORTLAND—10½ P. M.

The vote in seventeen towns foots up—MORRILL, 7,237; SMITH, 6,160.

Saco gives MORRILL 6,571; SMITH, 397.

Biddeford gives MORRILL 685; SMITH, 753.

The returns come in very slowly.

PORTLAND—1 A. M.

We have returns from one hundred and thirty-four towns, which foot up for MORRILL, 31,887; SMITH, 27,108. In the same towns last year MORRILL had 29,116; SMITH, 21,987, showing a Republican majority this year of 5,777 against 7,129 last year—a Democratic gain of 1,352.

The Democrats have gained several Representatives.

In most of the Districts the vote for members of Congress was about even with that for Governor.

In the Third District, JOHNSON, Democrat, is probably elected.

The First District is very close and the result doubtful.

In the Sixth District FOSTER, Republican is elected.

In the Fifth District WASHBURN, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority.

The National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept 13

The number of entries for the National Exhibition of Horses which opens to-morrow is 390. This is more than twice last year's number, and embraces over 500 animals, and the best collection ever seen. The town is fast filling up, and everything promises well. The exhibition grounds were quite lively to-day with informal trials of speed among the horses here. The show opens at 10 A. M. with a grand cavalcade of all the horses entered.

Powder Mill Explosion

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13.

A new mill of the Hazard Powder works at Enfield, Ct., exploded this afternoon. Four workmen were killed; three of them leaving families. One of the killed was the foreman, Mr. CASCHE.

U S School-Ship Preble.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. school ship *Preble* arrived here yesterday from a regular cruise, and proceeds to Annapolis to-day.

Fire in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 13.

The wagon and plough establishment, formerly owned by HENRY KIMES, and occupied by KOHLHASON & PFEIFFENBERGER, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $3,000; partly insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday night. She experienced heavy head winds on the passage.

Death of Belcher Kay, the Pugilist.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

T. BELCHER KAY, the well-known pugilist, after several weeks illness from rheumatism, died yesterday from heart disease, 47 years old.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The United States mail steamship *Daniel Webster*, Captain MINER, left New-Orleans the 5th, Key West 7th, Havana the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., and arrived here early yesterday morning, consigned to M. O. ROBERTS. She brings 77 passengers, $162,000 in specie on freight, with merchandise, &c.

Lieutenant Governor T. SINCLAIR, U. S. N, reports the schooner *Emeline C. Johnson* arrived at Key West, on the evening of the 5th inst., for the purpose of procuring water and making some repairs. She sailed again for this place on the morning of the 7th inst. Captain SAMUEL OSBORN, of the *E. C. Johnson*, died suddenly on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., of congestion of the brain. His remains were brought into Key West and buried.

The Royal mail steamship *Clyde* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th inst., four days from Vera Cruz.

There has been great mortality among the Coolies last received by the Dutch ship *Cornelia Zoon Hooft*, 157 days from Swatoa. She lost 210 on the voyage, and delivered 378 alive. They were dying at the rate of 12 to 16 per day.

Contracts during the week previous amount to 43,000 boxes of new crop Sugar—32,000 boxes at $28, and other lots at $24 50, $25 and $27 per box. Freights were dull, and little inquiry for vessels for the United States. None for Europe. Rate of freight for United States, $1 per box.

Old stock of Sugar on hand, 120,000 boxes. Market quiet and no sales.

Exchange on New-York, 3¼@4 ₱ cent. premium. London, 14⅛@15.

The health in the bay has very much improved. In the city is good.

PAUSE IN THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE BRIGS PERKINS AND NANCY—THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION—SPECULATION IN SUGAR—THINGS IN HAVANA—IMPROVING HEALTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

The capture of the brig *Putnam* by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and the seizure, whether lawful or unlawful, of the *A. C. Perkins* and *Nancy*, have had the effect of putting a momentary check on the slave-trade in this port. The brig *Crimea* and schooner *Enterprise*, reported as slavers around the Mole, have ceased all operations for the present. It is to be hoped that the newly-appointed Consul-General will be fully empowered by the State Department to refuse the usual sea letters, until the bonds have been given in the United States, and a certificate to that effect presented at this Consulate. If this be required of the purchasers in foreign ports, it will tend greatly to increase the difficulties in the way of the slave-traders, and render the acquisition of American craft an object of but little importance. As the law now reads, it is almost impossible for the American Consul to interfere, even should he possess undoubted proofs of the ultimate object of the voyage.

The brigs *Perkins* and *Nancy* are still kept in "durance vile," and bid fair to exhibit the usual delays at tending all Spanish lawsuits. The cases have not yet been brought before the Real Audiencia, and the owner of the *Nancy*, or her Captain, threatens to lay heavy damages against the American Government for unlawful detention. The opinion of the greater part of the merchants of any standing is that Mr. SAVAGE has not overstepped his mark in the arrest and seizure of these vessels; and there is hardly an American among us who does not regret exceedingly that Captain RADOVICK has so far forgotten himself as to make use of personalities and false statements in the defence of his rights. If the case is really as bad as he represents, then he may rest assured that our Government will examine into Mr. SAVAGE's conduct, and give full justice to him and his character. A large number of the Havana merchants have called on Mr. SAVAGE to express their sympathy for the harsh attacks, and volunteered to write to the State Department on the subject, which very kind offer was politely refused.

The Chinese immigration has received a considerable addition within the last week, by the arrival of two cargoes. On one of the vessels a fearful mortality prevailed, and more than *two hundred* were buried at sea! This is almost equal to the horrors of the "middle passage." I believe that after December no more Chinese laborers will be admitted. By the coolie-ship *Admiral Wintman* arrived Captain BARCLAY and crew of the slaver-brig *St. Andrew*, captured with slaves on board, and taken into St Helena. She was fitted out in Havana, I believe.

Speculation in sugars has acquired fresh impetus since the last arrivals of steamer from the north, and several large contracts have been made at high figures. The house of LEVY & BAZORNER, cigar merchants, has contracted for all the sugars of O'FARRILL's estates, comprising some 25,000 boxes, at $28 all round, with an advance of $51,600. The contract signed, Mr. LEVY has been sued by one of the brokers whom he engaged first, for breach of contract. It seems that the first party could not come to a speedy understanding with O'FARRILL, and LEVY, without advising him, called in a third party, who closed the business at the same figures as the other had offered, and thereby prevented the other from making his usual ½ per cent. brokerage. The case excites no little curiosity among the mercantile community. The *Credito Mobiliario*, principal shareholder in the grand Azucarera, has also contracted all its sugars, thereby relieving itself of all embarrassments, and has again commenced its operations.

Our city is unusually dull just now and every body that can afford the luxury of country life, has emigrated to some of the watering places in the immediate vicinity of the city. Mariano, the most picturesque, healthy and fashionable of all these resorts, is about to be blessed with a railroad, gotten up by the Credito Mobiliario. The reported return of MARFITZEE, however, has roused the sleepy Creoles into life again, and we shall soon be as lively and boisterous as ever in praise of some new "Traviata" In the meantime Providence has been kind to us this Summer, and disarmed the yellow fever of its malignity, and I do not doubt but in a few weeks more a clean bill of health will be furnished to all vessels leaving here.

Base Ball.

AMITY VS. ASHLAND.

A match was played, yesterday, between these clubs at Hoboken, which terminated in favor of the Ashland Club, after some very animated play on both sides. The following is the score:

AMITY CLUB.	Out.	Runs.	ASHLAND CLUB.	Out.	Runs.
Furtell, pitcher	2	2	Van Cott, catcher	3	2
J. Connell catcher	4	0	Muilen, 3d base	3	2
Dewey 2d base	1	3	Saunders, 2d base	2	2
Dohan, 3d base	1	3	Robertson c field	1	3
Ryer, short field	2	2	Minnie, 1st base	2	2
H. Connell, l field	1	2	Kent, r. field	2	2
Vandenerken, 1st base	2	0	Smith, pitcher	1	2
Leddy, c. field	2	0	Ely, l. field	1	3
Tice, r. field	3	0	Sherwood, s. field	3	1
Total	12		Total	19	

SCORER—W. J. Kelly. UMPIRE—H. Wright, Knickerbocker Club.

Gotham vs. *Excelsior*.—These clubs play a match this afternoon at the Elysian Fields.

Eckford vs. *Continentals*.—These clubs also play a match this afternoon at Wheat Hill, Williamsburg.

Empire vs. *St. Nicholas*.—The return match between these clubs comes off to-morrow afternoon.

CRICKET.—*St. George* vs. *Newark*.—The return match between these crack clubs takes place, to-morrow, at Hoboken, to commence at 10 o'clock.

YACHTING.—The Fall Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club takes place to morrow at 1 o'clock. The yachts start from opposite the Club House, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, and sail ten miles to windward and back to the starting point.

The regatta of the Metropolitan Club takes place on Thursday, at CONRAD's, Yorkville Park, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—The Brooklyn *Times* says: "The trouble among this Association, which commenced at first with a paltry squabble between a gardener and one of the officers, has grown into a war of exetrmination between the Directors and an influential section of the lot-owners." A Committee of the lot holders allege that 200 acres of the Cemetery property was bought by the Directors at a reasonable price, and sold to the Company at an excessively high price. One instance is cited where 15 acres was bought by a Director for $2,500, and sold to the Company for $40,000.

DISORDERLY PLACES BROKEN UP.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a posse of men from the Sixth Precinct, under command of Capt. MULLEN, on Sunday night made a descent upon CARL GLUCK's lager-bier garden and theatre, corner of Martine-avenue and Leonard-street, and arrested the proprietor and all of the musicians. GLUCK gave bail for his trial before Justice WEEKS to-day, and the others arrested were fined $1 each, which they paid and were discharged.

The Police of this Precinct also broke up a house of ill-fame the same night, kept by a Mrs. WILLIAMS, on Broadway-avenue, near Twelfth-street. The proprietress and her girls were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months each, and two children found in the house were sent to the Truant Institution.

On Saturday night the Police of the Sixth Precinct broke up a German dance-house at No. 197 Grand-street, and arrested some fifty persons, including the proprietor, performers and waiters. The proprietor will be tried on Wednesday next for keeping a disorderly house.

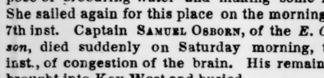
TARGET EXCURSION.—The Columbia Light Guard, Captain J. P. SHORT, went on their annual parade yesterday to the River House, Harlem. They numbered forty muskets, and made a very creditable appearance In the evening they gave a grand ball at the Union Hall, South Brooklyn,

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The petit jurors were called in this Court yesterday, when about forty persons were fined $25 for non-attendance. The calendar will be taken up to day.

☞ **Singer's new Family Sewing Machines.**
No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 453 Broadway, New York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines**
New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ **Freights**
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INLAND ROUTE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS, INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.
Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HOEY.
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

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BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.**
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers, brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 612 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Monogramic Marvel of the Age.**—"R. R. R." the universally recognized monogram of RADWAY & CO., the famous New-York chemists, is to be found in every place on the face of the earth where civilization has penetrated and a printing press been established. In the arid deserts of Arabia as well among the swamp lands of the Mississippi, in the most torrid African settlements as well as within a few miles of the North Pole, its healing influences shed around an atmosphere of health and hope, where disease and despair seemed to have marked out mankind for their especial victims. Wherever malaria exists, bringing agues, malignant fevers and nervous prostration in its train; wherever a broiling sun affects the brain, killing its thousands with sun-stroke and withering lassitude; wherever Northern fogs and Arctic frosts paralyze the limbs and benumb the mental faculties, there the READY RELIEF comes to save, the RENOVATING RESOLVENT to restore, and the REGULATING PILLS to infuse into debilitated systems new life. Truly these three letters speak a world of hope and promise to the afflicted human family. Office No. 162 Fulton st., New-York.

☞ **Worn Out.**—Trade has been over active the past week at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and the reason is plain. His customers have returned from their Summer visits, and the country is an excellent place to wear out boots, gaiters, &c. CANTRELL'S stock of ladies' gaiters, slippers, &c., gentlemen's boots, and children's boots and shoes, is very large, and all who call upon him can make their selections to their entire satisfaction.

☞ **Eau de Beaute.**
An unrivaled lotion for softening, whitening, and beautifying the skin. Prepared by J. C. DE LA VERNY.
For sale by
JOHN. J. CODDINGTON, druggist No. 715 Broadway.
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WM. CAMP, hair-dresser, No. 49 William-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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BANDS AND BINDINGS,
TIPS AND SIDES,
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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Toothache Remedy.**—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Teeth any, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Eight boxes for $1. H HIKA,
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Will find it greatly to their advantage by ordering their goods shipped per
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☞ **Fall, 1858.**
NOW READY.
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LEARY & CO.,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

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They contain all the latest improvements.—*New-Yorker.*
For Family use they are the best.—*Day Book*
Principal Office No. 453 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 P. O., New-York.

☞ **Imported Lace Sleeves $1 per pair,** at R. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway, corner 13th st.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—CHATFILD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Price WILLIAM H. ROGERS to LOUISE CHATFIELD, all of this City.

VAN HAGEN—FREEMAN—in this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. E. Hatfield, Mr. FERDINAND VAN HAGEN to Miss DEBORAH FREEMAN, both of this City.

KIRKLAND—THORN.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD KIRKLAND to ELLEN, daughter of Herman Thorn, Esq., all of this City.

CUSHING—HODGKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, HENRY K. CUSHING to KATE H., daughter of the late Thomas Hodgkinson.

WATERS—GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. JOHN WATERS to Miss AMIS GERTRUDE GARRISON eldest daughter of Charles S. Garrison, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH—THRALL.—In Baltimore on Thursday, Aug. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts WM. HAMILTON SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. THOMASINA H. THRALL.

DE GROOT—BEERS.—at New Vernon, N. J., on Sunday evening, Sept 12, by the Rev. Mr. Banvard, of New-York, EDMUND DE GROOT, of Toledo, Ohio, and ANNIE, only daughter of Jos. Beers, Esq. of the former place.

SCHENCK—GODFREY.—At Southport Conn., on Thursday, Sept 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Rufus Emory ADRIAN V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH H. GODFREY, eldest daughter of Capt. Jonathan Godfrey, of the former place.

LEWIS—PHELPS.—At Ottawa, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. G. Atterbury, WILLIAM M. LEWIS, of New-Albany, Ind., to ANN ELIZA, daughter of Peter Phelps, Esq., of the former place.

NORTHRUP—SHEAK.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Henry Dater, Mr. SANFORD W. NORTHRUP, of Stanford, to Miss ELMA SHEAK, of the former place.

DIED.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JEMIMA, relict of Samuel Wiswall.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Walter, Charles, and William H. Roome, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DUFFEE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANN, relict of the late Malcolm Duffee.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, John H. M Berry and Lawrence J. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the house of J. H. M. Berry, No. 109 Christopher-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Thomas Duffee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, from the residence of Peter Sloat, No. 22 Union-st.

MCIVER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANNABELDA POLLOCK, youngest child of William and Elizabeth McIver.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 West 19th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 12, MARY ANN O'BRIEN (daughter of the late Matthew C. O'Brien,) aged 27 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Carlisle-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 13, JOSEPH PLATT, younger son of James E. and Mary Josephine Brown, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Dr. George Manin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 79 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ABBOT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, NATHANIEL M. ABBOTT, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 122 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, JOHN SIDNEY, infant son of John and Phebe A. Wilson, aged 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Samuel W. Kirby, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No. 197 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 13, EMELINE S., wife of Franklin K. Stevens, in the 24th year of her age.

For particulars, see to-morrow's paper.

SHIPPEN.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JOHN SUCKLEY, youngest son of Wm. W. and Georgina E. Shippen, aged 3 months.

FANNING.—At Milwaukee, on Friday, Sept. 10, GEORGE FANNING, aged 35 years.

Funeral services to take place at No. 53 East Broadway, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday. Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

BEMENT.—At Castleton, S. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, KATE ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Catherine Bement, aged 7 years and 6 months.

AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.
1 Vol., 8vo., 329 pages. Price 50 cents.
By JOHN MULLALY.

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THE
LAYING OF THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE,
WITH ALL ITS INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.
Impressive or diverting; as well as fresh and reliable Biographical Sketches of Messrs. FIELD and EVERETT, and Captain HUDSON.

The Publishers invite the attention of the public to the following letters, which sufficiently indicate the sources and authority from which this careful account of the grandest of human enterprises is derived:

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1858.

Messrs D. APPLETON & Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN: I take much pleasure in certifying that Mr. JOHN MULLALY was with us in the Newfoundland Telegraph Expedition in the year 1855, and that he was on board the *Niagara* during the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition of 1857-58; that he was present at the trial trip in June last, and the final expedition which terminated in the successful landing of the cable in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the 5th of August, 1858.

His indefatigable exertions during all this time in procuring every fact in connection with the enterprise is deserving of the highest praise.

I have the fullest confidence in his narrative with regard to every incident that took place on board the *Niagara* during the process of laying the cable, and I will continue to furnish him with every information in my power relating to the formation, progress and success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

Mr. MULLALY having accompanied us on the two Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857, 1858, alluded to above by Mr. Field had every opportunity of which he availed himself to the utmost, to procure the fullest details in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Indeed we were accustomed to regard him as the "Historian of the Expedition" and we congratulate ourselves that so authentic an account is about to be given to the American public.

W. F. EVERETT, Chief Engineer U. S. N.
U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that Mr. JOHN MULLALY is about to publish a narrative of the Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857 and 1858. It affords me pleasure to say he has accompanied us in the *Niagara* on both expeditions, and collected the fullest information; and I know of no one better qualified to give a correct and graphic history of our undertaking.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. HUDSON, Commander.

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ADVERTISING AGENT,
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EX UNO DISCE OMNES.—I SAY THAT THE antidote is all-powerful in the worst cases of gravel, or diseases of the kidneys. M. ASTEN, 3d-av. and 85th-st., in all cases of nervous affection, epilepsy, neuralgia, vertigo, debility, mental or physical, amphrodisia, &c., will restore the system to health and strength after years of excess and disease. JOHN PYNE & CO., Proprietors of Watts' Nervous Antidote, No. 109 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country.

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ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO. 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 15 cents each.
In Silver.....for 50 cents each.
In Gold.....for $1 50 to $5 each.
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

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A superb assortment of CHANDELIERS
And other descriptions of GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; is capable of either; the best of City reference given from her last place, where she has lived above three years. Also, a competent seamstress, a Protestant, wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address, for two days, No. 10 Amity place, third floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and a blend of family sewing; would have no objection to travel with a family or would live in the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 103 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as professed cook and to do general housework. We very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, teacher or seamstress, in a gentleman's family, by a highly respectable middle aged Protestant woman; is a person of education and religious principles; can speak French fluently; or would take a situation as matron in any public establishment. Furnishes the most undoubted references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXCELLENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; she understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, jellies, game, &c., and can cook them in French style. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av., one door from 23d-st. P. S.—Is a splendid baker of pastry, bread, &c.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the month or week; is an excellent seamstress; cuts and fit children's clothes, ladies' morning dresses, &c.; is a quick sewer; $8 a month, $3 a week. Also her niece, a girl of 19; minds a baby—works for the nursery—is kind to children; wages $5. Call at No. 206 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as laundress and chambermaid; does up dress in a magnificent style, muslins and finery; gives excellent City reference; wages $7. Also a seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits children's clothes; is a good children's dressmaker, and a blender of family sewing; would have no objection to travel with a family or would live in the country. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 103 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as waitress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, as dressmaker and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as professed cook and to do general housework. We very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls, the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has an excellent character, and laundress; would have no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 8th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing if required; best of City references. Apply at No. 75 West 22d st for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; is willing and agreeable; has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 141 east 24th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 7 East 13th-st., between 5th av. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young widow lady, as chambermaid and seamstress, or can take care of an infant or growing children. No objections to travel with a family. None but a most respectable family need apply to Mr. CROZIER, No. 128 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse, who has been so employed for a number of years and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; she is a first rate cook, and understands cooking in all its branches; she has the best of City reference from her last employer as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call at No. 335 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do sewing or as nurse and seamstress; can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, the one to do general housework, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City references and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 167 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has an excellent character, and laundress; would have no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 8th st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing if required; best of City references. Apply at No. 75 West 22d st for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and sewing or chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; is willing and agreeable; has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 141 east 24th st., near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent baker and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 119 West 21st st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED English person, a situation as head nurse, or to attend an invalid. Has had much experience. No objection to any of the States. Apply at No. 377 Bleecker-st., near Perry.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable American girls, one to do light chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork or assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 535 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as seamstress and to mind growing children, or as chambermaid and seamstress; she has lived four years at her last place where she can be seen. Apply at the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook, and to assist in washing. Also, a chambermaid and waiter. They will live in one family together. Inquire for two days at No. 256 East 14th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMILY by an excellent cook, good washer and ironer and good baker. Can be seen for two days at her recent place, No. 46 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do general housework for a small private family. City references given. Call at No. 234 West 16th-st between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WEST INDIAN woman to take care of an infant; is a plain sewer and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to cook, wash, and iron. Good reference. Three years in her last place. Apply at No. 257 West 26th st., near 10th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 97 7th av., corner of 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or wait on a lone in a private family; best of city references given. Apply for two days at No. 17 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl, in a private family; been 5 years in her last place. Apply at No 227 1st-av., corner 14th st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 211 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron; and as chambermaid and waiter, by two very competent girls with good City references. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron and make herself generally useful, in a nice family. Can be seen at No. 185 West 19th st. Best City references given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nursery governess or ladies' maid and seamstress; being capable of filling either capacity. Call at No. 232 3d-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress; one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 14th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do housework in a small family; best of references given. Call at northwest corner of 8th av. and 20th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a family going South as companion or governess. Apply at No. 191 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply at No. 242 East 11th-st

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW OF INTELLIgence and respectability, and of several years' experience in housekeeping, desires a situation as above. Can give good reference and has no objection to the country. Address F. N., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ACARD—THE ATTENTION OF THE CITizens is called to sympathize with the Congregational Church, in 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. New-York, they are about to be distressed by foreclosure, and dispossessed of their property, with which they have long struggled, and have raised and paid within the last ten, together with the aid of many citizens over $40,000 since the 3d of March, 1853, and have done more towards redeeming themselves, probably than any other congregation who have preceded them; and now, for the want of $2,500 they are in imminent danger of being dispossessed by foreclosure besides losing all that they have paid. They (the congregation) have pledged anew the moneys to raise the $500 within the time specified. It is the appeal the friends of humanity and the benevolent citizens of New York and its vicinity will assist them in raising the $2,000. In the event of raising the above amount, they can secure $2,000, which will place them in easy position. The above statement we know to be all perfectly correct. WILLIAM I. ROY

No. 75 Woodhall-s., Brooklyn.
CHARLES FLETCHER,
Pastor of 9th-st. M. E. Church.
HENRY DAY,
Merchant, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange.
J. T. SMITH,
3d av., corner of 7th st.

HEATER FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE OF Heddenburgh's largest size heaters, as good as new, with registers, conducting pipe, smoke pipe, &c., all complete. Apply at the piano warerooom No. 424 Broome st., 3d floor, near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in store; is willing to make himself useful, would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden; he is also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses; is the advertiser would be found willing and obliging to get an honest living, wages of no much looked for as a good home. Any person in want of such help will address C. B., Box, No 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands his business in its various departments, mainly the cultivation and management of flowers, green house, and other plants fruit and vegetable garden the vine out of doors and particularly neat in the laying out of new ground, with the best of references from places that he has laid out in this country. Address, for this week, R. M., at ANDREW REED'S, florist, 14th-st, between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who has lately arrived in this country desires a situation as coachman and groom; he perfectly understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses and is also a good gardener and good milker of cows, has no objections to go to any part of the country. Address J. T. Box No 174 *Times* Office, or No. 38 4th av., near 8th st. Best references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver and has the best of City references. Apply at the encouragement agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood. No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would be willing to do cooking and generally useful. No objection to City or country. The best of City references given. Can be seen by addressing J. Y., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skilful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS FULLY competent to undertake a situation as book-keeper and salesman, combined, is open to an engagement in any business for a comparatively small salary. First-class City references from last employers. Address J. MARRETT, No 479 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY A respectable married man, with no family; understands the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, is sober, honest and obliging; has no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man who understands his business perfectly; he is a good and careful driver and knows the City well, and can come well recommended from his last and former situations. Can be seen for two days at DISNEY'S Saddlery, No. 254 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store. He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country, and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. The best of City or country reference given. Address HARDWARE, Box No 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable Protestant young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has good references and is willing to make himself useful. Call, or address M. D. D., at T. Dixon's Saddlery Store No. 125 4th av., or Box 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good sideservant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for 1 week, Saddlery, No. 514 Broadway, or at No. 11 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter in a store; or, would act as fireman in a hotel; has had three years' experience and good recommendation from his employer. Address a note to J. SPARKS, Harlem Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, to work on a farm, and is capable to take charge of a small farm if it is needed. Good reference given. Address G A SILVERTHORNE Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECommended young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman in a private family; no objection to the country; the highest of recommendation will be given, from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for a week, in No. 30 Bleecker-st., corner Mott.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN boy in a wholesale dry goods store. Best of recommendation, or security, if required. Address Sergeant CAREY, Eighteenth Precinct, or Mr BOOKHAM No. 149 Grand s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A REspectable single man; is a Protestant; has long and satisfactory references. Address H. F., No 135 3d-av., corner 16th st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference. Apply at SMITH'S seed store. No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man, in a private family; can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway, for two days

TO LAWYERS—WANTED BY A LAW STUDENT who writes a good hand and is well acquainted with Attorney business, a situation as Clerk in a Law office in which there is plenty of business. Salary $5 a week and the best of city reference given. Address LEX, *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had ample experience desires a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Has first-class references as to character, capacity, &c. Salary to correspond with the times. address S. R. S. Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

TO TAILORS.—A FIRST-RATE CUTTER, WHO is equally good on all garments may hear of a very desirable situation in a Western City at fair pay, by application to T. P. WILLIAMS, No 256 Broadway. None but first-class men need apply, as no others will be treated with.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN (PROTESTANT) as chambermaid and to share the washing in a private family, living about an hour's ride by railroad from the City. Good references for respectability and capacity will be required. Apply on Wednesday or Thursday, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 55 East 29th st

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER FOR A NEIGHboring city—one who has had experience in cutting and fitting, and is competent to take the entire charge of a fashionable establishment. Address, with references, S. R., Box No 3223 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY COOK WHO WILL assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker; and who is willing to go two hours' ride from the City. Inquire at gentleman's family. Apply, this day until 3 o'clock, at No. 239 Wooster-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD COPYISTS for temporary night work. Apply with specimens of handwriting, at B. DOUGLASS & CO.'S, No 314 and 316 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A YOUNG attorney or a young man familiar with the practical duties of a law office. Address SELLON, Box No. 163, *Times* Office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK IN A FACTORY. None need apply except those that can be well recommended. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 216 Front st

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing. Also a young woman as waitress &c., in a small family. Apply immediately at No 32 St. Mark's place, 4th-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, TO learn the wholesale drug business. A graduate from a ward school with character from teacher, preferred. Apply at No. 91 Fulton st.

WANTED—LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO DO NEAT and substantial work, with sewing machines of their own. Liberal pay and a permanent situation will be offered to such who apply to No. 63 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; one with good City reference. Wages $7. Apply at No. 1 Monroe-place, Brooklyn

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—AN INTELLIgent Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid. Apply, after 4 o'clock P. M., at Carroll-st., third door east of Court

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Best of City reference required. Apply at No. 101 Lexington-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook, who is a good washer and ironer and with unexceptionable references. Apply at 238 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT NO 45 GREENE ST., 4TH floor.

WANTED—THREE CHECK BOYS, AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand-st Apply after 8 P. M.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 336 Canal st., opposite Wooster. Established 1838.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and retail. Prices from $25 and upwards
WARREN WARD, No. 327 Canal-st., old No 38)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY LAST PROBAbly in an omnibus or going up Broadway from Maiden lane to Clinton-place, a SMALL PARCEL containing three commissions of an office of the army, and a certificate of membership of the Yatee Club. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving them at No. 60 Hudson-st. or No. 264 Broome st

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVYS'
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Pleasant furnished rooms can be obtained, with or without board. Apply at No 22 Waverley place.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a gentleman and his wife may be had on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 19 West 28th-st. House new with all the modern improvements, and the comforts of a home insured.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE pleasantly accommodated with partial board at No. 6 Clinton place, (in Clinton-st.) between Wilson and Huntington sts., South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from the Hamilton Ferry.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD A FRONT parlor and bed-room adjoining, with pantries on the second floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 59 East Broadway. References given and required.

BOARDING.—TO LET A PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, with pantries on the second floor, with partial board (private family) to single gentlemen, house has all of the modern improvements. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. Possession given immediately.

BOARDING—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR two or three young gentlemen in Brooklyn No. 170 Washington st., between Concord and Nassau sts., 6 or 7 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF PARLORS, OR THE first floor; also front room, with adjoining bedroom on the second floor; can be obtained with board, at No. 111 Bleecker st., third block west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF THREE VERY PLEAsant rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 71 West 22d-st. Unquestionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING HANDSOME accommodations with board will find pleasant rooms at No. 106 West 14th st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FAMILIES OR SINgle gentlemen returning from the country and wishing to secure a comfortable home for the Winter in a first class house will find desirable rooms in suites or single No 59 State st., opposite Garden st., not five minutes' walk from the South or Wall st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A front parlor and bedroom adjoining, also double and single rooms, to let, with board, at No. 34 Cranberry st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The dwelling is newly furnished throughout.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily in a pleasant locality in Brooklyn, near the South and Wall and Ferries would like to take in a number a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of respectability; rooms unfurnished if desired. Address HOPE, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms on the second floor furnished or unfurnished, either for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen, with board, can be had by applying at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SMALL private family will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board and pleasant rooms on moderate terms. Apply at No. 5 Douglass-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or single gentlemen, may find a quiet home in a delightful neighborhood with a New England family, by applying at No 21 West Baltic-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, at No. 83 Sands st.; first class brownstone house, well ventilated and warmed in season, most healthy location, about six minutes from the ferry; terms moderate; family small, no children

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, with partial board, for two or three gentlemen at No. 73 state st., convenient to Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very desirable apartments for the Winter in a small family, for three or four persons. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD.—TO LET IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, WITH board, a handsome suite of rooms, consisting of front and back parlors, and two bedrooms, with pantries between on the second floor. Also, several single rooms with baths and gas. Apply at No. 79 9th st., near 5th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FRONT rooms in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; all the comforts of a home on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 88 Dean-st.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private boarding house. Apply at No. 25 West 18th st.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 15th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

MARRIED HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOK lyn Heights midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A MARRIED LADY with two children—one ten, the other two years old—must be a private and religious family where there are no other boarders—plain and substantial food and a comfortable apartment, only required. Terms must be stated and exceedingly moderate. Address C., Box No. 2,136, City Post Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish board for the Winter; possession immediately. would prefer a private family, between Bleecker and 20th sts. applicants will be particular in stating terms which must be moderate; also, location of house, and whether rooms are furnished or not; references exchanged. Address W. B. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall st. or South Ferry, will take two or three gentlemen and two gentlemen and wives to board for the Winter. Breakfast and tea for the gentlemen, and dinner on Sunday. Gas, bath, furnace, &c. Address O. D., Box No 1,019, Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND LITTLE girl, 10 years old are desirous of obtaining board in a private family, in the vicinity of 20th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., of furnish everything, give the best of reference, and wish a place where they can be perfectly at home. Address Box No. 3,719, Post Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A family residing in one of the most eligible locations in Brooklyn have furnished rooms to let, both on the 2d and 3d stories, suitable for a family and single gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 109 Henry-st., between Clark and Pierrepont sts.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT PARLOR, small room and back bedroom, bath, closets, &c., an entire second floor, near 3-st. Broadway and 5th-av., partly furnished, to let, with board, to a family of two or three grown persons. Private house. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY CAN accommodate a few gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; house contains all modern improvements and is located in a pleasant part of the City. The French language is exclusively spoken in the house. Inquire at No 92 East 12th-st., near the 4th av.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET. —Pleasant rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements; the location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged

NO. THIRTY-NINE WEST SIXTEENTH st. between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. House first class brown-stone front, with gas, bath, &c. Location one of the most convenient in the City. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let to a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on the second floor, with or without breakfast. For particulars address J. C. C., Box No. 3,243, Post-Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY BY A GENTLEman one or two furnished rooms in the house of a private family, in 26th, 25th or 24th sts., between 4th and Madison avs., with or without partial board. The room would be occupied only a part of every week. Address J. E. W., Box No. 1,584 New-York Post office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a neatly furnished room, with partial board in a private house having all the modern improvements, owned by the occupant, west side, below 4th-st.; price $3 50 each per week. Address, with name, Mrs. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office

A FEW GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN procure rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a small agreeable family, forming a pleasant home circle; reference of the first respectability; terms moderate Apply this day at No 208 West 22d-st.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE family, residing in 21st-st near Broadway and 5th-av., desires to let two rooms with bath room on the same floor, to a gentleman of quiet habits Breakfast if required Address Box No 3, 85 Post-Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on the second story to single gentlemen, with partial board; also, a single room on the third story. Gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No 65 Amity st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in the upper part of the City in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; good location, and terms not extravagant; references exchanged Address A 618, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days,

APARTMENTS FOR THE WINTER.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms with board for families and single gentlemen The entire second floor may be had Apply at No 38 West 17th-st. near 6th-av. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Families desiring board and rooms for the Winter can find the same furnished or not, in a first class house, by applying as above. References given and required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH partial board, to gentlemen in a private family. Inquire at No. 43 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room, with board by applying at No. 25 Morton-st. Terms moderate

TO LET—AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, one or two suites of rooms, with full board.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN be obtained at No. 147 9th st., a few doors from Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with single or double rooms, and partial board, at No. 36 Willow st.

NO. 38 WEST 17TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms furnished, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A young gentleman and wife; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor in a modern house; private American family, or where there are only a few select boarders; location between 8th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Unquestionable references given and required. Address stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 1,739 New-York Post Office

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BREAKfast, to let, with partial board: gas and bath on the floor, grates in the rooms; situation high and healthy on Murray Hill in the neighborhood of Madison Park, near stages and cars. Apply at No. 51 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY FROM the 1st of October, in the upper part of the City, for a family of seven persons three of them under 15 years of age; a private family preferred; three rooms will be required, which they will furnish; terms moderate. Address J. M. N., Box No. 445, Post-Office

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF STUdious habits desires board north of 30th st., and between the 3d and 6th avs. A home in a private and religious family would be most congenial. Address HERER, Box 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WIFE, two children and nurse desire the second floor of a modern house, with board, in South Brooklyn, where there are no other boarders. References undoubted. Address Box No. 3,029, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, WHO can give good reference for respectability wishes board in some respectable family, west of Broadway, below Chambers st. Address stating location and price, which must be moderate. ALICE, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN West 14th st., in a first-class house, would let with board their second story, elegantly furnished to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,357 Post-Office

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with or without breakfast. Address, J. C., Box No. 3,223 Post Office.

SLEEPING ROOMS TO LET—NEATLY furnished to a respectable single man or quiet habits; private family; location, East side near Bowery and Grand-st. Rent, $4 per month. Address "Comfort," Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE (EIGHTH-ST.)—A suit of two rooms on second floor, neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, and an unfurnished parlor and extension room, with full or partial board. References required.

HOBOKEN.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with fine large rooms and board in a private family at No. 17 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. References exchanged.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board; suitable for families and single gentlemen.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brick house No. 155 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is in a desirable neighborhood; nearly new; has all the modern improvements, and is now being refitted and painted throughout; rent moderate to a small private family. Inquire at the house from 9 to 11 A. M.; or, to P. ROLLHAUS, No. 250 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,051 BROADWAY; ALSO, a dwelling house No. 1,055 Broadway between 29th and 30th sts., which can be altered into a store, or as an entrance to a large plot of land on the rear, equal to 2½ lots, and suitable for a large lecture room, which is also to let. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 142 Front-st., or No. 13 Madison-square, north side.

TO LET—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, THE three upper stories of the brown-stone building No. 285 Hudson st., between Canal and Spring sts., each loft has six large windows and gas and water on every floor. These lofts are worthy of the attention of those whose business requires a genteel establishment. Rent low. Apply in the store on the premises.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, AND POSSESSION IMmediately, the convenient three-story and attic house, having all the modern conveniences, &c., No. 157 Waverley place near 6th-av. Also the pleasant and desirable three-story House, No. 9 Laight-st., opposite Canal-st. Apply to L. SUYDAM, 158 Waverley-place near 6th av.

TO LET—FRONT BASEMENT, SECOND FLOOR, one room on 3rd and two on 4th, with bath &c., by a small family of respectable adults. Rent $25 per month. Reference required. New house and good location. Apply at No. 627 2d ave., fourth house North 37th st., West side

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THE FOUR story modern built house No. 163 Lexington-av. Rent reasonable. Apply to S. M. WOOD No. 75 West 4th-st., or to the undersigned. D. W. KENDOG
No. 231 Pearl st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, FOUR STORIES and basement, with brown stone front. No. 283 Hudson-st.; dimensions of store and basement, 25 by 90 feet. To a first rate tenant will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to WM. H. RO

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,985,840 56
Average amount of Specie.... 2,212,242 78
Average amount of Circulation.... 234,623 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,866 790 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $927 383 00
Average amount of Specie.... 130,792 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 94 733 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 585 626 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $538,441 00
Average amount of Specie.... 78 755 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,370 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 301,160 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARSTEUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARSTEUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,178,451 35
Average amount of Specie.... 2,707 841 64
Notes of Late Bank of America.... 21,846 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,937,871 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $12,644 133 74
Average amount of Specie.... 3,174,115 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,190,957 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,055.018 97
Average amount of Specie.... 138,917 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 105 370 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 956,208 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,562,789 65
Average amount of Specie.... 866,854 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 871,104 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,664,547 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,590,119 69
Average amount of Specie.... 325,467 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 73,494 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,400,124 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,147,586 39
Average amount of Specie.... 814,197 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 177 466 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3 95[illegible],758 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,577,818 20
Average amount of Specie.... 1,301,862 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 304,371 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,435,175 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,391,478 29
Average amount of Specie.... 430 864 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 227,692 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,910,545 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $882,612 29
Average amount of Specie.... 35,343 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 104,369 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 333,429 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th of September, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,451,891 18
Average amount of Specie.... 452,5 9 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 157,381 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1 252,813 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $534,168 19
Average amount of Specie.... 74,0[illegible]9 01
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,459 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 294,874 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,158,896 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,061,346 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 279,907 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,738,693 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $687,317 30
Average amount of Specie.... 134,274 90
Average amount of Circulation.... 149,268 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 551,563 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,180.397 55
Average amount of Specie.... 527,794 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,454 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,991,781 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13 h day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,380,529 34
Average amount of Specie.... 506,862 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 118,884 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,674,593 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,531,070 87
Average amount of Specie.... 334,000 60
Average amount of Circulation.... 127,917 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,349,884 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of September, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $196,640 00
Average amount of Specie.... 32,385 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 67,763 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 110,64[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13th day of September, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,884,283 48
Average amount of Specie.... 267,738 16
Average amount of Circulation.... 135,576 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,619,249 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W J LANE Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS DEREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $711,312 91
Average amount of Specie.... 183,550 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 110,946 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 665,130 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM BAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $316,572 29
Average amount of Specie.... 50 971 89
Average amount of Circulation.... 42,323 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 174,115 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 13 h day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,366,333 00
Average amount of Specie.... 195,763 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 99 605 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 785,429 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,555,934 55
Average amount of Specie.... 368,8[illegible]9 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 198,683 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,664,643 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $831,494 72
Average amount of Specie.... 25[illegible],247 48
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 818,006 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,119,828 42
Average amount of Specie.... 340, 50 39
Average amount of Circulation.... 225,815 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,853,470 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,155,524 56
Average amount of Specie.... 897,495 80
Average amount of Circulation.... 333 745 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,060,744 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES ROBINSON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $941,943 45
Average amount of Specie.... 158,831 91
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,180 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 700,028 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,722,110 20
Average amount of Specie.... 299,592 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 166,121 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,285,552 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT B. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,533,842 91
Average amount of Specie.... 1,011,406 16
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.... 268,941 10
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,656,536 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $248 565 50
Average amount of Specie.... 146,227 04
Average amount of Circulation.... 55,487 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 189,285 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13 h day of September, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $757,926 62
Average amount of Specie.... 159,340 99
Average amount of Circulation.... 130,811 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 681,856 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,647,302 92
Average amount of Specie.... 524,832 87
Average amount of Circulation.... 47,576 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,335,280 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250. Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,533,842 91
*Average amount of Specie.... 1,881,627 04
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 228,912 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,560,891 68

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,255,043 03
Average amount of Specie.... 260,099 72
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 129,446 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,511,213 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,447,567 96
Average amount of Specie.... 1,028,858 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 214,233 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,737,618 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,437,819 43
Average amount of Specie.... 222,178 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 111,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,028,291 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CORNELIUS H. DIBOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,430,975 93
Average amount of Specie.... 251,188 59
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 193,540 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,216 919 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr , Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $379,399 34
Average amount of Specie.... 33,6 9 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 93,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 266,943 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $415 856 52
Average amount of Specie.... 56,416 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 154, 38 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 119,668 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $289,172 06
Average amount of Specie.... 29,696 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,100 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 310,381 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,437,819 43
Average amount of Specie.... 222,178 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 111,629 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,028,291 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CORNELIUS H. DIBOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,430,975 93
Average amount of Specie.... 251,188 59
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 193,540 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,216 919 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr , Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $379,399 34
Average amount of Specie.... 33,6 9 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 93,185 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 266,943 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $415 856 52
Average amount of Specie.... 56,416 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 154, 38 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 119,668 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $289,172 06
Average amount of Specie.... 29,696 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,100 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 310,381 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $99 716 31
Average amount of Specie.... 50,415 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 14,90[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 13,011 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,768,841 23
Average amount of Specie.... 571,847 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 123,732 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,521,929 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS PALMER, Asst Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $519,514 32
Average amount of Specie.... 76 798 76
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,640 33
Average amount of Deposits.... 382,094 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,(37,834 81
Average amount of Specie.... 183,017 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 128,616 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 858,436 58

City and New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,123,083 59
Average amount of Specie.... 971,919 31
Average amount of Circulation.... 183 721 50
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,600,096 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $657,100 54
Average amount of Specie.... 158,847 86
Average amount of Circulation.... 118,586 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 551,862 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of September, 1858.
F. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,403,522 09
Average amount of Specie.... 733,105 99
Average amount of Circulation.... 58,247 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,752,325 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,041,850 63
Average amount of Specie.... 195,832 90
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,68 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 719,423 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARMINIUS PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true. to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of September, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Dee

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Aldermen.

Alderman JOHN CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

Sundry petitions and reports were referred to Committees.

Ferries.—Alderman ADAMS offered a resolution that the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Companies be directed to comply with the terms of their charter in relation to the time of running their boats, and that the Superintendent of Wharves, Piers and Slips be directed to detail suitable persons to take cognizance of and report to this Board the daily violations of their charter by the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to contracts for two new fire alarm bells. The only formal bid was for 32 cents per pound for the bells, and an offer of 20 cents per pound for old bell metal. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The communication from the City Chamberlain, in relation to the amount of sureties placed in his hands by the former Chamberlain, was called up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to work the Eleventh-avenue as a country road, there was a long debate.

Alderman TOOKER thought the approaching election had something to do in the matter.

Alderman STEPHENS thought the Street Department was not entitled to any greater consideration than any other department.

The resolution was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Alderman REED moved that the Committee on Railroads be discharged from the further consideration of the subject of the use of steam on Fourth avenue below Forty-second street.

Alderman TOOKER hoped that would not be done. It was a very important question. The Committee had had a meeting during the afternoon, which was largely attended, and he hoped the matter would remain in the hands of the Committee until they could have a report. It was a very important matter—one in which a large number of citizens were interested, and, therefore, it should be thoroughly investigated.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Alderman OWENS moved to lay the subject over, and make it special order for next Monday. Carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

YELLOW-FEVER HOSPITAL—REPAIRING THE CITY HALL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions of no public interest were referred to appropriate Committees.

Resolutions proposed for flagging sidewalks in various localities were referred to the Committee on Streets. Others had reference to the performance of contracts, to the erection of pumps and sewers, and similar matters, which were disposed of in the usual manner.

The President offered a resolution that a select Committee of three be appointed, to consider the subject of the erection of a Yellow-Fever Hospital in the Lower Bay of this harbor, and to report their views thereon as early as may be possible. Adopted.

It was resolved that the President form one of such Committee.

An invitation to the Board to witness a base-ball match in Brooklyn, was accepted and ordered on file.

A large number of reports on gas-lamps, flagging, paving, medical bills, and other miscellaneous matters were laid over.

Many papers on assessments were similarly disposed of.

The New-York Institute for the Blind forwarded a communication begging for remission of assessment. Referred to Committee on Assessments.

Several papers from the Board of Aldermen relative to Sewers, were referred to Committee on Sewers.

The report of the Special Committee on a Message from his Honor the Mayor, in reference to repairing the City Hall, was received from the Board of Aldermen. It was ordered to be printed and laid over.

Reports from the Board of Aldermen, to confirm documents and decisions of the Fire Commissioners, were referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A preamble and resolutions were brought up from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of public urinals on the piers, and other public places of this City, and that $250 be appropriated for plans for the same. Laid over.

A resolution to have Croton water mains laid in Seventh-avenue was laid over.

An invitation from the Empire City Regatta was received, accepted, and ordered on file.

A discussion arose as to the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the late Councilman Judson. The President decided that it was "not a celebration, not a procession, nor an entertainment." Upon vote, the bill was passed.

Councilman CROSS expressed himself very strongly on the much greater expense of the funeral of Alderman ARMANY, as compared with that of Alderman GARDNER. In the latter instance the expense was not more than $220, while in the former it was more than $700. He regarded the demonstration as a distinct political ovation.

The President called the member to order.

Councilman CROSS thought he was keeping very closely to the subject.

Councilman CORBELL denied the implication of corruption. Political references were unjust and ungenerous.

Councilman GEBBY asked whether Councilman Cross had secured a pair of gloves on the occasion referred to.

Councilman CROSS said that out of four funerals he had obtained three pairs of gloves. The member hoped the reporters would always tell the whole story.

Councilman ACCULARIUS said that the dead had a living friend in him. He thought such allusions disgraceful to the objector, disgraceful to the Board, and they ought to be met in silence.

Councilman CROSS said he was satisfied that the demonstration arose out of the fact that the deceased was a leading man at Tammany Hall.

Councilman BRADY thought that the time was inopportune and too late for opposition. Every member of the Board, in some sense or other, was only a tool of leading politicians.

The bill upon which the debate was founded, was ultimately passed.

After the transaction of other routine business the Board adjourned.

Steam Below Forty-second-street.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen (Alderman BOOLE in the Chair) met yesterday afternoon, to hear parties interested in reference to a petition for a repeal of the ordinance obliging the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads to discontinue the running of steam-engines below Forty-second-street, which has been enforced since Wednesday last.

PETER COOPER, Esq., spoke on behalf of the petitioners, urging that the railroad was of great benefit to the City, and that it would be very impolitic to hamper it by any ordinance like that now enforced, while he acknowledged that, but for the railroad, property in Fourth-avenue would be probably as profitable as in Fifth avenue; but better, he thought, give the entire avenue to railroad purposes, than enforce an ordinance which would inconvenience so large a number of citizens.

General SANDFORD was heard on behalf of the Company, and Mr. HOLMES, retained by the Express Companies, argued that the necessary detention of the cars at Forty-second-street was a serious injury to the business interests of the City. The petition, signed by 9,000 persons, chiefly citizens, was, he urged, a proof that the sentiment of the community was in favor of repealing the ordinance.

There was a large representation of property-owners, for whom were heard in reply Messrs. MOTT, RAYMOND, WEBB and B. M. WHITLOCK.

Mr. WHITLOCK, while conceding the utmost purity of motive to Mr. COOPER, questioned his knowledge of facts in this matter. He had himself acknowledged that property was depreciated in value, and that he was driven from residing in Fourth-avenue by the Railroad nuisance. The cry raised about detention of the cars and injury to the City thereby, he pronounced a humbug. The difference in coming down from Forty-second street was none at all, for the cars could run on an inclined plain, as, in fact, they had hitherto done, and in going out it did not make a difference of two minutes. No interest need suffer, unless the Railroad Company caused intentional delay, which it was their policy to do in order to create sympathy. Many persons were induced to sign the petition by exaggerated statements of supposed delay and inconvenience, who, when they found how much pleasanter it really was to travel through the tunnel with horses, relieved from the suffocating smoke, were now ready to sign a counter-petition; and he had no doubt if time were allowed by the Committee, a much more numerous petition could be sent in against any repeal of the ordinance, and that, too, signed by a great proportion of those who, by untrue statements, had been induced to sign the other petition, but now see their error. He took his present position on sound principle, and indignantly repelled any imputation of being actuated merely by a desire of increasing the value of a few lots. The health and comfort of a large community on and about Murray Hill and Fourth-avenue was concerned; and as for individual profit, he would give to any charitable object the Committee wished to name, all the increased value his property should derive from enforcing the ordinance. The Railroad Company had resisted the ordinance of the City to the utmost, and now, when defeated, they came with a bad grace as petitioners.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Officer Fellman, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested a man named Christopher Martin for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Farmer's Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was locked up for examination.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S FALL STYLE.—The celebrated hatter, KNOX, whose store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is the ornament of that locality, has introduced his Fall style of HATS, which is purely American in all its characteristics, and must become a general favorite. We shall not attempt to describe it, because we could convey no idea of the taste, beauty and becomingness of the article; but we recommend hat purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. B. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris felt hats.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]
☞ 75c.! 80c.! and 90c per yard for elegant English Brussels. All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Fall and Winter under garments, all sizes, for Men, Women and Children, in great varieties, and at the most reasonable prices, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BININGERS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

INTERESTING CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL—CLAIM OF ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AS DEVISEE, DECLARED VOID.

Walter N. De Graw et al. vs. *James Fitzpatrick et al.*—This action was brought to obtain a construction of a clause in the will of James Fitzpatrick, deceased.

The third clause of the will devises all the rest, residue and remainder of his estate to his executors, in trust for the benefit of his two children, and then continues—"but in case either of them shall die, leaving no children, then I give the one-half of that child's portion to the said real and personal estate to the survivor of them, and the other half to the Roman Catholic Church for the good of my soul." One of the children died without issue, and the whole share is claimed by the surviving child.

The answer of the other defendants—Archbishop Hughes and the Trustees of St. Peter's Church—claims the property either for St. Peter's Church, as the Church where the testator attended in his lifetime, or for the general purposes of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of New-York. There can be no doubt in the proposition that the Courts should in all cases carry out the intention of the testator, where such intent can be ascertained, if the same is practicable and does not violate the provisions of the law. But where such intent cannot be ascertained, or where the devise is so uncertain in its provisions that it cannot be known to what particular purpose the property was to be applied, the devise is void, and the property belongs to the heir-at-law. It is conceded that there is no such organization having corporate powers in the City of New-York as the Roman Catholic Church. If there was but one church or society of that denomination in the place where the testator lived, it might well be presumed that his intent was to devise the property to such an organization. But where there are several different churches of that faith, having different names, none of which can be applied to the description of the devise, that rule does not apply. It can only be sustained as a valid devise, by finding a devisee answering to the description in the will, capable of taking, or by sustaining it as a bequest for a charitable use, and directing its application accordingly. The claim on behalf of St. Peter's Church cannot be sustained. No devise was made for that Church, and there is nothing in the will and nothing shown by any evidence to warrant the supposition that the bequest and devise was for the benefit of that church. If there was no other church of the same denomination in the place where the testator resided, as before suggested, and there was evidence to show the intent of the testator to have been for the purpose of benefiting that church, the devise might have been sustained. But here there is no evidence whatever that any such corporation existed, or that the testator ever had any intent to benefit any particular church by the devise. Nor do I think the devise can be sustained for the benefit of the general purpose of the Catholic Church. It was evidently intended by the will to apply the money to the purposes of some church. No mode is designated for the application of the money, nor any provision made for its payment to any one. There is no person authorized to represent any such church to whom such fund could be payable. It is very clear that such a devise made directly to the Catholic Church would be void for uncertainty; that no such corporation being in existence, there was no person or body who could take under it; and the counsel for the defendants upon the argument admitted that as a devise it could not be sustained. He urged, however, that it might be held good as a bequest for charitable uses. But it would not be valid even for such purposes if the parties who were to be the beneficiaries of the benefit intended, or if the institution to which the charity was to be devoted was not so designated as to show who was entitled to receive the same. The case of Williams *vs.* Williams, 4 Seld. 525, is relied on as an authority that the doctrine of charitable uses, as it existed in England, is the law of this country. Conceding that the effect of that case was to hold, still the difficulty as to the party who is to receive, and the indefiniteness of the object to be benefited remains, and if it could be sustained under the law as to charitable uses, that doctrine could not give certainty to what is otherwise so uncertain as to be void. It would still be necessary that the intent of the testator should be understood, whether the devise or bequest was directly to the object or society to be benefited, or whether it was intended as a charity and to be sustained as such through the intervention of trustees. My conclusion is that the devise and bequest of one-half of the share of the deceased child to the church is void for uncertainty, and that the surviving child and heir at-law is entitled to the share of the deceased child.

SUPERIOR COURT—SEPT 13.

NOTICE.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—An entire new Calendar for trials by Jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November and December terms of this Court. All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858. A new Calendar for the General and Special Terms for the month of October will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 25th inst. A General Term will be held by three Justices during the first two weeks of the October Term, and during those two weeks there will be only one Trial Term held for Jury causes. Three Trial Terms will be held during the last two weeks of the October Term for Jury causes.
GEO. T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 13

Before Judge Nelson.

The Albany Bridge Case.—This morning Hon. Wm. H. Seward and Hon. Reverdy Johnson appeared for the purpose of having a day fixed for hearing the argument on appeal in the "Albany Bridge Case." The time agreed upon was to-day, the 14th instant.

The proprietors of the Boston *Courier* announce their intention of publishing an evening paper, in connection with their morning journal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$1,000 U S 6s '68 cn	114	100 Hud. Riv. R	b60 28¼
2 000 Mo State 6s	84¾	100 do	28
3,000 do	84¾	100 do	27¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	100 do	27¾
7,000 Cal State 7s N.B	82	250 do	27½
16,000 Brok Cy. Wr. Ln	97	50 do	27⅝
500 N Y. C. R. 7s	101¼	50 do	s60 27¾
11,000 E. RR Bs. '75	32	150 Harlem Railroad	10¾
10,000 E R R. 1st M. B	99	700 Reading Railroad	49¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R R B	90¾	350 do	s30 49
14 000 do	90¾	100 do	s60 48¾
1 000 LaC & Mil. L G b.	24¾	100 Mich Cen. R.R.	b60 68
3,000 L S & W 1st M b	73	55 do	69
1,000 M & Miss. 2M. 10b.	68	100 do	s60 57¾
2 000 Gal & Chi. 1st M.	96	420 Mich. S & N. Ind R.	24½
50 Metropolitan Bank	108¼	100 do	b60 24¾
200 LaC. & Mil, R.R.	24¾	58 do	24¾
15 do	24¾	30 do	24⅞
15 Penn. Coal Co	74½	271 M. S. & N.I G'd stock	46
165 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅝	100 do	b60 46
100 do	s10 79⅝	100 do	b3 46
125 do	b60 80	30 Clev. Col & Cin. R R	91
500 do	b3 80	123 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83
750 do	79⅝	50 do	s30 82
100 do	s10 79⅝	200 do	s60 82¾
100 do	s15 79⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 72
270 do	b10 79⅝	200 do	72
37 Erie Railroad	18¾	100 do	71⅞
20 do	18⅝	100 do	71¾
100 do	b60 18⅝	450 do	s30 71¾
100 do	s10 18⅝	150 do	71⅝
200 do	18⅜	300 do	s30 71¾
150 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	34¾	50 do	s20 71¾
100 do	b60 34¾	50 do	s30 71¾
100 do	34¾	20 Pac. Mail S. Co	92

SECOND BOARD.

$29,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90¾	250 Hud Riv. R. R	27⅜
6,000 Brook. Cy. Wr. L.	97	200 Ill Cen. R R	75
3 000 LaC & M.L G S.	24	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34⅜
10 Metropolitan Bk	108¼	20 La C & Mil. R R	24
250 Pacific M. S. Co	92	200 Reading R. R.	s60 48⅜
200 do	91⅞	100 do	s10 48⅞
20 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co	98¾	100 do	s15 48¾
200 Harlem R. R.	10¾	400 do	b3 49
200 do	b30 10⅞	50 Mich Cen. R R.	57⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅝	100 M. S. & N. I R R.	24¾
50 do	s10 79⅝	50 Panama R. R.	b60 113⅜
100 do	btwk 79⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	83⅞
50 do	s10 79¾	100 do	82¾
300 Erie R. R.	18⅜	50 do	s60 82⅝
45 do	18⅛		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Keokuk City 8s	25¾	$2,000 California 7s	84
6 000 St. Louis County (Mo.) 6s	71	1,000 Wis. Cen. R 8s	17½
3,000 Memphis City 6s.	72	2,000 Det. & Mil. R. 7s	62½
4,000 Hud. R R. C'n. 7 per cent. bonds	54¾	4 000 Del. Lack. and West. R. 7s	76⅜
3 000 Cleve. and Pitts. R. R. 7s	19	3 000 Clin. Coal Co. 6s.	5
6,000 Nash. and Chattanooga R. R 6s	72	2,000 Mil. City 7s	49¾
500 Great West Mar. Ins. Scrip of 1857	54¾	25 Marine Bank	90¾
500 Great West Mar. Ins. Scrip of 1858	45	100 Continental Bank	96½
580 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	56	30 New World F.In Co	94½
500 San Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	61¾	25 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	125
576 Com. Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	40	6 Home Fire Ins. Co.	155
3,115 Circ. Notes of McKean County Bank	26	10 City Fire Ins. Co	171
		10 Amer Express Co.	91
		10 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	51
		6 Metropolitan Bank	108¾
		18 Marine Bank	90
		12 Artisans' Bank	78
		20 Bank of Commerce	100½
		20 Security Fire In. Co.	106

MONDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Sept. 11, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately in another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Sept. 4:

Decrease in Loans	$972,569
Increase in Specie	10,831
Increase in Circulation	83,420
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,008,750

Including the exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, the average of which is deducted from the *Gross* in order to arrive at the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week's exhibit, and also with the movement of this time last year, when the banks were in the midst of the intense pressure which preceded the crisis of the 13th October:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept 12, 1857.	Sept. 11, 1858.	Sept. 4, 1858.
Capital	$65,430,000	$67,691,182	$67,691,182
Loans	109,985,573	125,013,271	125,885 840
Specie	12,181,857	28,059,495	28,048,664
Circulation	8,322,316	7,831,669	7,748,249
Gross Deposits	76,368,376	102,897,554	103,347,810
Exchanged	19,854.255	15,972,708	15 414,214
Undrawn	57.334,121	86,924.846	87,933.596
In Sub-Treasury	10,483,802	12,626,916	13,077,009

The Loans run off rapidly this week, partly by reason of the payments of the 4th of September. The deposits are taking the usual course of the Fall season, the Southern and Western bank balances being drawn down. They are still, however, very heavy for the season; nearly $30,000,000 over last year, and full $20,000,000 over the corresponding date in 1856, when sixty-six millions were considered a high figure for the undrawn line. The Specie movement of the week was quite steady. The moderate sum sent abroad was fully balanced from interior sources. To-day the California remittances went into Bank, raising the reserve at the beginning of the new week to about $29,700,000. As the Exchange market looks stiff to-day, the probability is the export demand for Wednesday's steamer will take off from $500,000 to $700,000 in California bars. Sterling is the favorite remittance, to-day, for Continental as well as English account, the last advices showing a favorable exchange for London. The sales are mostly at 109⅞@110 ℔ cent. The bank quotation ranges 109⅞@110 ℔ cent. The demand is not heavy, but bills are scarce and strongly held. The market for Money opens easy this week, and the Bank Statement and California arrival are calculated to keep it so.

After the first call of Stocks at the Brokers' Board, this morning, the market broke down ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and ultimately closed dull, the prices, as compared with Saturday, on the Share list, being about as follows:

	Sat.	Mon		Sat.	Mon
N. Y. Central	79⅞	79⅝	Erie	18⅞	18⅝
Reading	49¼	48⅞	Panama	113½	113½
Hudson	28⅛	27¾	Pacific	91¾	92
Rock Island	72¼	71¾	Galena	83	82¾
Toledo	34¾	34½	Ill. Central	75	75

The market first gave way on some apparently forced sales of Hudson River and Rock Island shares. These two Stocks, it will be noticed, declined most. A good portion of the Rock Island contracts was on sellers' option. The early sales of New-York Central were at 79⅞@80, but one or two sellers came in on the second call in sympathy with the general weak appearance of the market, and the price fell off to 79⅝. The dealings in Reading, though at a concession of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent, were not important. The demand continued fair for Pacific Mail at full rates, and there was a steady bid for Panama at 113½ ℔ cent. Michigan Southern opened at 24½, and left off at 24¼ ℔ cent. The first week's receipts in September are reported to us as follows, compared with 1857:

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$28,906	$21,848
Freight	21,153	29,088
Mails	930	1,047
Total for week	$50,989	$51,983
Gain, $994.		

In Bonds there were sales of $39,000 Tennessees at 90½ ℔ cent., and $22,000 Brooklyn City 6s at 97 ℔ cent. Erie and Illinois Central Bonds in fair request at steady prices. A further improvement of 2 ℔ cent. was established in Wabash Valley first mortgage, and as much as 53 ℔ cent. is bid for the second mortgage, which we quoted last week at 47@49 ℔ cent. The general market left off dull, but without pressure to sell.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$115,347
Payments	150,075
Balance	12 592,189

The receipts include $80,000 from Customs. Payments $28,000 California drafts.

We have received from the Treasurer of the Chicago and Burlington Company the following note:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reputation, and the position you occupy in connection with one of the leading newspapers of the country, leads me to believe you would not intentionally convey to the public an incorrect and injurious impression of any person or Corporation. Allusions which have from time to time appeared in your columns, relative to the dealings of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, induce me to inclose to your address our answer to the bill in chancery of the latter Company, addressed to the Hon. E. N. POWELL, Judge of the Circuit Court of Peoria County, Illinois, and to request that you will peruse it, and thus learn both sides of the case, and see that it is not the managers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company that are driving the Peoria Company to the Courts for a restoration of their rights.

This technical answer cannot confound the plain sense of the case. The story is the old one of the strong against the weak. The Company leased 42 miles of railway, essential to their own road, as a trunk line west to the Mississippi. They contracted to pay $45,000 a year *and two-thirds the net profits of operating this section.* The work, at the time, was incomplete and needy, and the lessees agreed to advance $250,000 for construction, which they did. The lease was for three years; at the end of which time the lessees determined to own it. But the Peoria people refused to sell. They had extended their line east across the State of Illinois, and could not afford on any terms wholly to alienate this outlet of 42 miles to the Mississippi. And as a joint ownership would not suit the ambition of the other Company, they fell back upon their account, as lessees, *for the means of forcing a sale.* Now as they had just offered $1,187,000 for the work, implying, at 8 ℔ cent., a productive value equal to about $100,000 a year, this account of profit and loss for the previous three years, as presented for a reclamation of $466,000—including the original advance for construction—seemed incredible. This was on the 25th June. On the 30th of the same month the claim was voluntarily brought down to $350,000. Even this would presume *a loss,* in running and maintaining the work, of $100,000, while the other party insist upon *a profit* at least equal to the original advances. The lessees kept the accounts, but not wholly without a check against fraud, which the Examiner in Chancery at the proper time will no doubt look into. This check is found in the general tenor of the business of the concern, and in the fact that they rented 30 miles of another road, East, to connect with the Lake. This arrangement was with the Galena and Chicago Company. It was absolutely indispensable to the Burlington Company, though not more so than the Western lease. The truth is, their own road was otherwise a mere local line, traversing 138 miles of the prairie country of Illinois, through what is known as the Military Tract. The property in one way or another stands in a cost of $7,468,925, or above $54,000 a mile, being mortgaged for $3,158,000 of the sum total. The two leased sections being added, the Company claim a trunk route from the Lake at Chicago to the River at Burlington, of 210 miles. The use of the 30 *miles* next Chicago is rated in their own reports for the three years at about $620,000. Two-thirds of this, or 70 ℔ cent., was clear gain to the Galena Company, who are able at all times to take care of themselves, required no advances and surrendered no part of their local traffic. On the other hand, the service of the Peoria section, *and its local traffic,* (which was also surrendered,) next to the river, for the same three years, *over forty-two miles,* are rated at less than nothing. The bare rent was only $135,000, while the first reclamation for maintaining the road seems to have been about $216,000! Now, all this and more, we have heretofore been content to allude to in general terms, simply as conduct unworthy a respectable corporation like the Chicago and Burlington. But a closer scrutiny of the circumstances, some of which we need not go into at present, as they are soon to come before the Courts, satisfies us that forbearance is misplaced where a settled and long-cherished purpose to commit a gross wrong upon a weak neighbor is made so palpable.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following figures, as the first official report of the assignees of the Ohio Trust Company, whose failure on the 24th August, last year, gave the first great alarm in the money crisis, from the magnitude of the Western interests involved:

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

Liabilities at Cincinnati		$748,753 61
Liabilities at New-York, admitted		1,628,995 33
Disputed		309.332 19
Total		$2,687,081 13
Offsets at Cincinnati	$141,983 99	
Offsets at New-York	79,211 53	
Attachments at Cincinnati	137,897 38	
Attachments at New-York	591,281 50—	950,374 40
Uncovered		$1,736,706 73
Assets at Cincinnati	$701,412 63	
Assets at New-York	778,050 40	
Total	$1,479,463 03	
Deduct as above	950.374 40	
Remains to meet uncovered claims		$529,088 63

This implies a deficit in the general Assets of $1,207,618, besides the total loss of the Capital of $2,000,000—making altogether about THREE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS. The extended summary is as follows:

AT CINCINNATI—LIABILITIES.

CIRCULATION		$4 000 00
DIVIDENDS UNPAID		6,663 00
ASSIGNEES' CERTIFICATES— Out standing	$128,175 77	
Less amount issued for obligation of New-York agency	34,508 69	—80,668 08
OFFICE CHECKS ON NEW-YORK— Outstanding		38,698 80
CERTIFICATES DEPOSIT— Outstanding		22,164 44
INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITORS— Amount due them		262,531 97
DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS		35,519 16—$450,444 95

ASSETS, BANKING DEPARTMENT.

BILLS RECEIVABLE	$198 896 58	
Estimated bad	17.500 00	
Balance	$181,396 58	
Offsets claimed		$45,705 91
Offsets claimed		130,250 00
Held under attachments		440 67
SUSPENDED DEBT	$41.522 09	
Estimated bad	15,844 23	
Balance	$25,677 86	
Estimated good		21,141 80
Offsets claimed		4,536 06
DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS— Held under attachments		100,908 63
BONDS, Estimated at		18 700 00
CASH		93,390 56
Whereof has been used for the redemption of 100 Bonds Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, pledged in New-York	$63 022 50	$420,073 63

LIABILITIES, TRUST DEPARTMENT.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Outstanding	$298 208 66	
LIFE POLICIES: Amount estimated as sufficient to cancel this claim	25,000 00—	$298 308 66
Total		$748,753 61

ASSETS, TRUST DEPARTMENT.

BILLS RECEIVABLE	$229,113 86	
Estimated bad	126,223 70	—$102 947 66
Estimated good		88,334 99
Offsets claimed		2,197 93
Held under attachments		12,414 74
REAL ESTATE unincumbered, estimated		31 658 00
Held under attachments		34,133 34
BONDS estimated at		83,060 00
DECREE against the Nashville Insurance and Trust Company, estimated value	$60,000	
Less fees and expenses, allowed by the Court	21,000	—39,000 00— 281,339 09
Total		$701,412 63

AT NEW-YORK—LIABILITIES.

BANKS AND OTHERS. Am't claimed	$1,768,759 59	
Admitted		$1,459 427 40
Disputed		309.332 19
ASSIGNEES' CERTIFICATES		47,507 69
COLLECTION PAPER. In possession of Attaching Creditors in N. Y	$488,240 84	
Upon this amount is estimated a loss may accrue—say 25 per cent.		122,060 24—$1,938,327 52
Total		$1,938,327 52

NEW-YORK—ASSETS.

LOANS	$493 697 92	
Estimat'd as bad	302 245 92	
Balance	$191,452 00	
Offsets claimed		$12,256 00
Held under Attachments		179,202 00
BILLS RECEIVABLE	$223 279 43	
Estimated as bad	48 704 59	
Balance	$174 574 84	
Offsets claimed		34,094 00
Held under Attachments		140 480 84

RECEIVER OF SUPERIOR COURT, NEW-YORK.

Bills Receivable	$27,310 44	
Offsets claimed		$1 213 69
Held under Attachments		26,096 75
BANKS AND OTHER CORRESPONDENTS	$883 448 86	
Est. as doubtful and disp'd	$664,772 83	
Bad	94,327 69—	$759,100 52
Balance	$74,248 34	
Estimated as good		15,567 37
Held under Attachments		27,187 13
Offsets claimed		31,653 84
SUSPENSE ACC'T	$241,878 86	
Est'd as valueless.		
INDIVIDUAL ACC'S	817,857 94	
Held under Attachments		3,514 78
Est'd as doubtful	$87,768 62	
Bad	727 074 54	
Total	$814,343 16	
BONDS. Held under Attachments		214,900 00
Unincumbered		94 050 00— $778,059 40
Total		$778,050 40

CINCINNATI OFFICE. Dr.

Amount of the Capital Stock		$2,000,000 00
Amount of other Liabilities, as near as can be ascertained		748.753 61
Total		$1,748,,753 61
Amount of the estimated value of Assets	$701,412 63	Cr.
Amount of various claims against the New York Agency, paid by Cincinnati office	2,109.983 60—	$2,811,396 23
Excess		$62,642 62

NEW-YORK AGENCY. Dr.

Amount of the present Liabilities, as near as can be ascertained		$1,938,327 52
Amount of various claims, paid by Cincinnati Office, as above		2 169,983 60
Total		$4.048,311 12
Amount of the est'mated value of Assets at New-York Agency		Cr. $778,050 40
Loss or Excess of Liability		$3,270,260 72

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 13—6 P. M.

Only a moderate business in FLOUR to-day—no change to note; sales 1,500 bbls., at $4 87 for good superfine Illinois; $5 5@$5 25 for medium to choice Ohio, Indiana, Canadian and Michigan; $5 37@$5 62 for good to choice extra ditto. WHEAT in active demand and market steady; sales 60,000 bush. at $1 08 @$1 09½ for red Ohio; $1 for Milwaukee Club; $1 05@$1 12½ for inferior white Canadian and Michigan; $1 23 for prime white Canadian; and $1 33 for ditto Kentucky. CORN in fair demand—market firmer; sales 50,000 bushels at 60c. for sound Toledo; 62c.@64c. for prime Illinois River. BARLEY in demand and firm. Sales 4,500 bushels, at 72c. for Prime. RYE dull. Sales 1,500 bushels, at 66c. OATS dull and nominal, at 40c. for New, and 43c. for Old. WHISKY nominal, at 22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—38c. on Flour; 10½c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake for the last 48 hours*—251,000 bbls. Flour; 59,624 bushels Wheat; 142,910 bushels Corn; 9,154 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal same time*—7 725 bbls. Flour; 99,913 bushels Wheat; 113.221 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT very dull, at 75c. CORN active, at 58½c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—4.700 bbls. Flour; 29 000 bush. Wheat; 3,800 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—44.000 bush. Wheat; 19,500 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—4,300 bbls. Flour; 57,000 bush Wheat; 56.000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept 13.

COTTON—